

"KILL WITHOUT JOY!"

The Complete
How to Kill
Book

John Minnery

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"Kill Without Joy!"

The Complete How to Kill Book

by John Minnery

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by John Minnery

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WARNING

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PREFACE

The object of this study is to instruct the reader in the technique of taking another human life, up close, and doing it well. You may well find this booklet offensive, repulsive, brutal, and vicious. It is meant to be. It is completely contemptuous of human life and my only admonition to the would-be assassin is: Kill without joy.

No attempt is made to differentiate between the moral good or bad and the complexities of the motives of the reader: are not delved into. This book will merely show you how to kill.

The victim (i.e. subject) can be said also to benefit because he is despatched with as little pain as possible and his suffering and misery need not be great.

This work will not teach you how to torture or brutally abuse another human being. It will not advocate the individual destruction of anyone in particular. In most cases it will not advise how to approach or dispose of the subject.

My only premise is there are times when one must attack with complete ruthlessness and fight with lethal fury. This fury and ruthlessness must be harnessed and directed to do the gravest possible damage — to kill.

The professional killer be he a soldier or a cold warrior (i.e. government directed assassin) has a duty to kill on command his country's enemies, who, for whatever reason, cannot be permitted to go on living. Special Forces have assassination squads that are employed in guerrilla and counter-insurgency operations. It is in the hope of making these people more effective that this booklet is written.

To kill at close range, five to ten feet or at arm's length and closer, requires the deftness of a surgeon and the ferocity of a rabid animal. One must have complete confidence in one's ability to kill, and this means he must know the human body — one must practice what amounts to black medicine and do the exact opposite of what a doctor might do to save life.

Most of the methods in this work are for urban situations which impose different restrictions on the choice of weapons that a soldier might have in the field. The assassin will often be forced to kill in the open, in a park, on the street, in an alley, or room, or any one of a dozen other places where the risks of being discovered and captured are greatest. In most cases he will have only one chance and he must be sure he knows when, where and how to kill.

Brantford, Ont., 1973

LESSON ONE: THE TARGET

No study of the methods can be carried out without first considering the target at which the techniques are directed, the human body.

In the assault on the body the aims are to: 1 - Stop the breathing, 2 - Start the bleeding, 3 - Promote established shock.

These aims are what all weapons are designed to fulfill. There is no point in riddling a man with bullets if not one of them hits a vital spot. Similarly, it is a truism that a man can be tortured to death by a thousand cuts with not one being fatal in itself. There then must, ideally, be one blow, one slash, one bullet that causes death.

First we must consider the medium that gives all life — oxygen. Cut off oxygen, cut off life. There are several parts of the body that control our intake of oxygen in the form of air. Primarily there are the motor nerves of the brain that are the stimulus for the act of breathing. This is located in the back of the head, just above the spine. This can be crushed with a club or torn with a bullet. A blow with the hand must be very forceful indeed but a good booted kick would be adequate to cause the damage necessary. Working downwards we come to the neck. Blows to the back of the neck apart from damaging the spine, can force the vertebrae forward and impinge on the windpipe and cause asphyxiation. The wind pipe can be slashed and the blood will fill the lungs. Usually, however, this method of death is the result of severe blood loss, but the net result is oxygen starvation. Naturally, choking causes death and it must be divorced from strangulation at this point.

Choking is the cutting off of air to the lungs as the result of a constriction or crushed windpipe.

Strangulation is the depriving of oxygenated blood going to the brain by stemming the flow at the carotid arteries. This is death by asoxia.

The lungs and breathing system can be assailed by gases. Smothering, too, can be accomplished by assassination methods.

Attacking the lungs themselves is not a very quick death as in the case of a bullet or knife puncture for this deflates the lung. The lung on the opposite side can carry on alone —if need be. This must be kept in mind and steps should be taken to insure the failure of both lungs.

The second vital function that serves as a target is the system that carries oxygen — the blood.

The severing of a major blood vessel is one of the best ways of causing death. This can be accomplished with blade, bullets and in some cases with bludgeons. (The blows are directed at the ribs and breastbone to split or splinter them and to drive them into the heart. Severe palm heel strikes have been known to do this also. Driving the fist into the floating ribs can force them into the liver, but death will not immediately ensue.)

The seat of power in this system is the heart. The heart can be destroyed by bullets, daggers, or even with a sharp ice-pick or knitting needle.

Any wound to the heart would be desirable. However, there are also large veins and arteries just above it. Locations to cut are obvious, namely the neck, wrists, inside of the elbows, under the armpits, inside the thighs and the kidneys. The blood can be attacked with poisons and gases also.

The third and final consideration is shock. This involves the third major system of the body — the nervous system. Shock can be brought on by any of the previous conditions and is a primary cause of death.

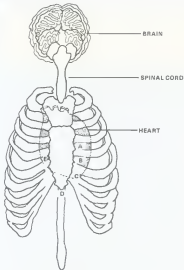
Attacks on this system involve electrocution, spinal damage, brain destruction, traumatic burns, and gross damage to the vital organs.

The easiest way to bring on shock is by severing a major artery. It is clear that all the vital targets are interrelated and the destruction of one is the destruction of all. Even so it is imperative to attempt to destroy at least two of these targets and if possible all three when you kill the subject.

To Review The aims are a/ stop the breath, b/ start the bleeding, c/ promote shock.

The Targets: (i) the brain
(ii) the heart
(iii) the spine

THE TARGETS



A B C D Are all places to attack with the knife, or needle-pick E is an alternate

LESSON TWO: TO KILL UNARMED

Let us now consider the instruments that cause individual destruction.

Evolution of weapon design lends itself readily to the present discussion. The first weapon used by one man to kill another was himself, his own fists, feet and teeth were the natural weapons that he used.

The grappling, throwing and in-fighting techniques are only peripheral to this study, and as there are many fine books and courses on this subject they will not be delved into here.

In using one's bare hands to kill it is necessary to constantly bear in mind the vulnerable points of the body that allow access to the targets and to inflict the maximum possible damage to them.

Killing must, therefore, be the end product and the whole purpose of the assassin's function. In the case of bare-handed killing the action centres around the head and throat. Forceful, well-aimed blows are to be directed against the windpipe and the voice-box at the front of the neck. The intention is to achieve complete collapse and flattening of the windpipe. Once squashed the mucous in the throat effectively seals it and air can flow neither in nor out. This can be accomplished by using the fist but more commonly an edge of hand, or karate shuto is employed. Also if the subject has been downed, the foot can be stomped onto the voice-box with the same result.

The skin in the hollow of the neck is very thin and can be pierced much like one would a plastic bag with the fingers and nails and should be ripped open to allow access to the windpipe directly. The blood vessels in the neck such as the carotid arteries and the jugular veins can be severely damaged with edge of hand blows and the underlying nerves suffer also. They can be attacked even more directly with the teeth. These vessels are just under the skin and run along both sides of the windpipe and can be easily bitten into. The object is not to cut off blood but to wear these vessels out. The front teeth, or incisors, are used. They should sink into the skin and vessels and then the head is pulled away with a violent jerk, leaving a wound that will cause death in short order.

The throat can be constricted by the hands as in throttling and by the forearm in a rear strangle, or by the legs in a scissor grip. All require maximum strength to be applied to ensure death. The subject should be under control in five seconds and unconscious within another fifteen to twenty. The grip should be maintained for three minutes — until after the body has

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STRANGLES AND CHOKES.

Affects the
windpipe



Crushed windpipe
ex Stick strangle or
edge of hand blow



CHOKE
ex Forearm pressure

Affects carotid
arteries



STRANGLE
ex Finger Pressure

Affects both
windpipe
and arteries



HANG
ex Commando strangle

stopped convulsing and tremors have ceased. At the end of that time a coup de grace should still be administered.

Another method of strangulation or more precisely, choking, is done with just two fingers. The thumb and forefinger are driven into the throat and get a tong-like grip on the horns of the thyroid cartilage. (Just above the larynx, or voice-box.) Firm digital pressure is applied and maintained until the subject expires.

At the back of the neck is the backbone and spinal cord. This is attacked forcibly with the edge of hand, elbows, knees and feet, (so be more effective the feet should be used.)

Blows to the face are, as a general rule, not fatal and are not encouraged. The temples, however, are to be battered severely to bring on unconsciousness and death.

The head should be grasped when the subject is downed, lifted by the forelock or ears, and smashed unmercifully into the ground. This severely depresses the back and base of the skull and death will be quick.

A chin jab with the heel of the palm can cause a knock-out if delivered forcibly enough, even a broken neck.

The one exception to the face is the eyes. Severe damage to the brain can be done when the thumbs are jabbed into the eyes and prying inwards, aiming for the center of the head, the thumbs break through the skull and are driven in to their full length. At the same time the head is grasped in the hands and given a jerk resulting in more brain damage. (The eyes, of course, are destroyed.)

When the subject has been downed the whole head can be targeted for the coup de grace which is delivered by jumping on it with both feet until it is squashed.

The feet can be used against the lower spine where the heel is dug into it with a forceful kick, the aim being derangement of the spine and the severing of the cord. The best point for this action is between the shoulder blades. A broken neck can cause death when it fails to give the head support and lolls forward and constricts the windpipe.

The bones about the heart can be crushed and driven inwards to impale it and cause death. In the case of the sternum, or breastbone, the heel of the palm driven in at an angle can cause splintering and lacerate the heart. The ribs can normally be crushed by the feet. They can cause the lungs to collapse if punctured also.

Very forcible and accurate blows to the plexus in the pit of the stomach and the groin can also result in death but normally only unconsciousness results. The same holds true with blows to the kidneys. If death does occur

HEAD SMASH



EYE GOUGE



TWO-FINGERED
STRANGLE



in these areas it is the result of severe shock.

Most hand-to-hand courses aim primarily at submission or control of the subject. Killing if it does take place is a by-product or spin-off and is normally anathema in most self-defense methods. The assassin must be absolutely ruthless, on the contrary, and must take every opportunity to kill.

LESSON THREE: CLUBS FOR KILLERS

The weapon we now consider is the lowly club. This weapon has been with us since caveman days and has proved its lethality ever since. It can be in several forms and comes under a variety of names these days: black-jack, baton, night-stick, sand-bag, cosh, flail, sap, etc. But basically it is a heavy, bone and muscle crushing instrument that is an extension of the human arm and fat.

For purposes of assassination it should be made as heavy as can be managed. The intension is to rain a killing blow or series of blows, on the head, spine, throat, and heart.

Iron bars and lead pipes are ideal and can be wrapped in newspaper or in a mailing tube for further concealment. Spring snapper coshes or the expedient of a sock filled with sand or a bar of soap are also deadly.

The prosaic hammer can be employed with telling effect and would not attract much attention anywhere. Half-bricks, large rocks, and two-by-fours can and have been used as clubs and are universally available. They are directed primarily at the head to cause massive, mortal brain damage.

(Fist strengtheners such as jado, yawara, kashi-no-bo sticks attack the same targets as the club. Brass and iron knuckles are in this category too.)

The efficiency of the lowly cudgel cannot be over-emphasized. It is often disregarded in assassination work or considered as a less than ideal substitute for other weapons. However it is a near perfect weapon in its own right. It is deadly, silent and ubiquitous. It has been doing its job for tens of thousands of years.

Any bludgeoning instrument must, of course, be heavy and a heavy blow must be struck. The best attack is from the rear and the blow delivered like the wind-up for a baseball pitch including the follow-through. One blow such as this should be sufficient to kill but two or more blows should be directed to two different vital areas.

Although clubs can be shorter, the ideal length is from fifteen to twenty-six inches. It is also important to use a club that will not break after a heavy clout. For this reason they should be tested in advance, or stick to lengths of pipe.

It is possible to strike a blow on the tip of the subject's genitals with a downward swing from the front. The club is withdrawn from the inner breast pocket or from under a jacket just prior to this attack and doesn't attract as much attention as an overhead blow. He must still be finished off.



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[illegible]

Other blows delivered from the front are to be directed against the sides of the neck and to the temples. There must be no advance warning of the attack and your every move must be as natural as possible before launching it. From the rear, and by far the best place to attack your subject, the targets are the back and sides of the head (below the ears), the back and sides of the neck, between the shoulder blades, and the kidney areas. If possible always use both hands to achieve maximum force and always aim at a point five inches below the skin at the target site to insure there's no holding back.

LESSON FOUR: THE HATCHET JOB

Hacking weapons are very effective and include axes, hatchets, mattocks, broad swords, cleavers, machetes, etc.

The chief concern with these weapons is that they be sharp as possible and that they have a fair weight.

The prime target for these weapons is the neck and head. Disabling blow to the extremities may be first needed but decapitation and nothing less, should be established as the finishing manoeuvre. Decapitation satisfies all three requirements of mortal injuries — it is also visual proof-positive that death has occurred.

This points up the fact that the hatchet, or battle-axe — tomahawk, is one of the best all-around hand to hand combat weapons. It can be used as a club to down a man, and as a cleaver to kill him. It is easily portable and is always handy.

Swords as assassins' weapons may be antiquated, but swords are still concealed in canes and walking-sticks.

Machetes are excellent killers and are more portable than the sword and may be concealed in shopping-bags or wrapped as a parcel. They should be rated next to the hatchet in effectiveness.

Meat cleavers, as the name implies, do just that, and can be carried under a coat or wrapped in a newspaper for concealment. They can chop and cut and are very effective.

Mattocks or ice-axes are useful as is or shortened for concealment. Leon Trotsky was assassinated with one of these.

When used as a weapon, the tendency to hack and hack must be discouraged. Lopping off arms and legs and attacking the face is unnecessary and only adds to the disorder and confusion. What is desired is a one-two approach. One, a downing or knock-out blow. Two, severing the head.

Severing the spine at the neck is considered a partial decapitation, and blood loss will not be great unless—by rolling the subject over and then chopping the throat—the head detached. Complete decapitation is the complete removal of the head. If time and circumstances allow, this is what should be done.

Although the neck is a prime target, the skull can be bisected. The chest cavity can also be penetrated to the heart with these weapons resulting in mortal wounds.



AXES AND WEAPONS

Top: working stick without the head
Left to right:

- Western Slope America (Cuba, Africa, Asia) & Hachet (North America) & Hachet (North America) & Hachet (North America) & Hachet (North America)
- Europe & Prussia (North America) & Europe (North America) & Europe (North America) & Europe (North America)

HATCHET TO THE MEDULLA



DECAPITATION

Instant termination



When the subject's execution is to be ritualized, kneel him down, hands tied behind his back. Pass the blade of the weapon lightly over the back of his bowed head. This causes the muscles to stiffen. Then chop for a clean kill.

LESSON FIVE KNIFEWORK

ONE PART of the cloak and dagger business that has gone low-profile is the dagger. It is one of the most popular instruments for assassins and should be treated here in some detail.

Its purpose is to slash and pierce, or rather, to cut and thrust, it can serve as a judo stick for butt strokes also.

The ideal dagger is one modelled after the Fairbairn-Sykes pattern and was designed for use by Commando troops.

Killing enemy ventres with combat knives is fairly well known and is taught by all major armies. Basically, the subject is approached from the rear, grasp the mouth and nose in a clamped palm and simultaneously thrust the knife into the right kidney area, withdraw the knife and slash the throat from ear to ear.

Some other variations: instead of slicing the throat the knife is stabbed into the neck about three to four inches below the ear until it protrudes from the opposite side; then the knife is slashed outwards, through the throat. The knife can also be stabbed downwards, through the gap between the collar bone and shoulder blades to sever the subclavian artery. This attack is very useful if the subject is in a sitting position. The knife should be worked backwards and forwards during the withdrawal and one must try to slash as much of the underlying tissue as possible in the process.

One thing that must be considered at this point is the issue of blood — there is a terrific amount gushed about in any throat cutting operation. It can squirt back into your mouth — keep it closed, into your eyes — try to avoid it because it will temporarily blind and disconcert you. A gurgling sound will most likely issue from the subject and cannot be squelched even if the initial entry was. Be prepared for the bowels and bladder to let go while you're holding him. If you're in mufti you'll have to consider where to place your feet because blood will fall onto your pantleg and shoes. It might be a good idea to roll up your sleeves because if he sprays your arms you can then wipe the blood off and roll them down again. An added precaution would be an overcoat or a reversible jacket.

In a frontal attack the throat can be targeted but again be prepared for the blood. Most likely the heart will be the prime target. When stabbing into the chest the blade should be horizontal to allow for clearance through the ribs. The knife can also be thrust under the rib-cage to the heart. The thrusts in both cases should be well-directed but strong. It is normally necessary to



penetrate one-and-one-half to two inches of flesh to reach the heart and an additional two to three inches to be through it enough to insure death. The subject should collapse the moment the knife enters so be prepared for it and withdraw the knife quickly or else follow him down and then extract the knife, otherwise the blade may snap. Most experts say to leave the knife in, but I don't advocate it because it can be traced, you may need it for self-defense, and good knives are hard to come by.

When withdrawing the knife from a deep stab wound it is oftentimes difficult because the flesh of the body has a tendency to contract and grip the blade and suction adds to the problem and care must be taken not to snap the blade. If penetration was as deep as it should have been you may well require both hands to withdraw the knife.

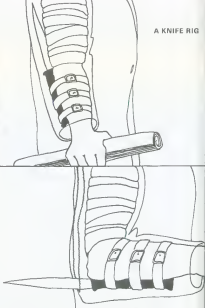
If the subject is to be killed in a walk-by, pass him on your knife-hand side with the blade flat against your forearm and the handle grasped solidly. As you draw even with the subject swing your arm back and thrust the knife into his kidney area, in this case, leave it there and without losing your pace keep on moving through the crowd. The main point is the neat, timed, execution of the movements. In most cases the subject will stagger, then fall and a few more seconds before passers-by realize that he's been stabbed. As there is no direct connection with you, and by that time you'll be several yards away — you're home free.

A more open attack in the street that requires greater speed and more risk, is to approach on a walk-by, knife-hand side again, the dagger is in your suitcoat top left pocket, behind the handkerchief. (The F-S Commando knife can fit there if the blade is thrust through the bottom of the pocket's seam and between the lining.) As you approach the subject make a natural move for the handkerchief and from about a pace away, draw the knife in a high sweeping arc and slash the subject's throat.

The heart could be stabbed in a similar manner and the knife could also be kept in a sheath in the front pocket. In the walk-by, saunter along with your hand in your knife pocket, pass on the knife-hand side, and again from a pace away, draw the knife and stab under the ribs to the heart. This technique can be done on a rear approach, with the assassin walking by to overtake the subject, the dagger is thrust into the kidneys.

Stabs to the wrists, inside elbow joints, under the armpit, inside the thighs, all attack major arteries and if unattended will cause death. Stabs and slashes to the stomach and abdomen to disembowel result in shock but death is not so sure so a follow-up action against the throat or heart is necessary.

A KNIFE RIG



The knife is strapped to the fore-arm and worn under a rain-coat. (the upper arm is bandaged to forestall cutting one's self.) When the arm bends the blade cuts thru the coat. Pass the subject and jab it into his kidneys—Lower the arm and the knife returns to its former position.

NEEDLE KNIVES



This knife acts as a funnel through which the blood flows-the blood will not coagulate

Actual size Apart from piercing this knife cuts a circular hole like the above
 1/4" conduit tubing ground at an angle to produce a sharpened point and trough Can be made longer for use as a lance Taped handle
 1/2 size (can be barbed to prevent extraction)

If you're using a single edged knife, ~~and you really shouldn't~~ for this type of work, after the subject has expired, ~~reinsert~~ insert the knife into the wound with the cutting edge reversed. This will lead the investigators to believe that a double-edged weapon was used.

There is a special rig for urban assassination shown in figure nine.

Another special dagger can be made from thin tubular steel or copper. The knife is about nine inches long and very much like an over-sized syringe needle. When thrust into the neck, chest, or kidney area, this knife is left in. The blood flows out of the hollow handle and will continue to flow in a constant stream as it does not allow the wound to close nor the blood to coagulate.

With ice-picks and stout needles, pinpoint accuracy is needed. The targets are through the eyes to the brain, through the ear canal to the brain, and up the nose to the brain. Attacking the throat is chancy as the point must do damage to the arteries and this precision is seldom possible. The rear of the neck and the rest of the backbone can be attacked to damage or sever the spine. (A sharpened screw-driver or thin, sharp chisel can be used here.) Entry into the medulla through the base of the skull is also possible. From the front the only real target apart from the head is the heart. If your accuracy is what it should be, one penetration should be enough. There is very little blood and even so the blade or point should be passed through a balled-up handkerchief, and with the handkerchief affixed near the hilt or handle the ice-pick is jacked into the heart for a kill. The cloth will catch the blood and then withdraw the point.

With these weapons the cause of death is sometimes very difficult to ascertain. The wounds to the brain through the cavities seldom leave any clues of foul-play even after a post-mortem. Even if they do, by then you should be well clear. The needle wound in the heart is even difficult to detect.

To get by magnetometers, glass knives or wooden slivers can be carried as well as aluminum, copper and other non-ferrous materials.

In personal searches razor blades can be taped or band-aided to the soles of the feet (kept within their paper wrappers, of course). It is one place searchers seldom look. A wound one-half inch deep to a neck artery is not too difficult to do with a razor blade. The two blades could be thumb-tacked to a narrow board so as the cutting edges extend over the side and this would be a handy slashing weapon.

Throwing knives I won't advocate for assassination because for most of us it's a fifty-fifty chance as to whether the knife will land correctly, and if it does will it hit a vital spot. If the knife must be used at long range make a lance or spear out of it by lashing it to a broomstick, mop, or inserting the

handle into a length of pipe. The targets are the same as with the knife but don't throw the spear unless you must but rather use it like a bayonet or pike.

Arrows can be considered as long range knives and can be used in assassination work. The difficulty in concealing the bow or crossbow is a drawback though. Collapsible bows and powerful crossbows with extending stocks can, however, be used. It is necessary that the arrowheads be razor-sharp and that you must have the skill to kill with the weapon at the distance you planned. Poison pods should also be used and these are made from the necks of toy balloons and affixed to the shaft just behind the arrowhead with the poison inside. Crossbows are perhaps the easiest to master for the assassin and are aimed much like rifles. Longbows require more skill but can be mastered with practice. Both weapons are silent and deadly and assassins should not fail to consider them in planning operations.

A final word on knives. Folding and switchblade knives should not be used in a killing situation due to the tendency of the blade to close on one's fingers during a slash.

SPECIAL WEAPONS

As most of these devices are home-made this precludes the possibility of their being traced. They are, in effect, "sanitized" and perfect for assassinations, where weapons are prohibited, or where customs in the hostile country are stringent so these can be made from local materials.

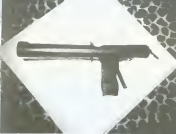










Figure 1. A mechanical device, possibly a balance scale or a measuring instrument.

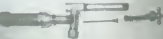


Figure 2. A mechanical device, similar to the one above, but with a different configuration of components.



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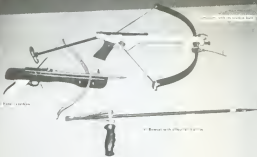


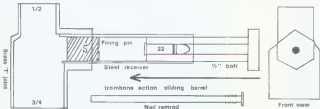
Fig. 1. Spectrometer.

Fig. 2. Spectrometer with diffraction grating.

KNUCKLE PISTOL* .22 CALIBRE

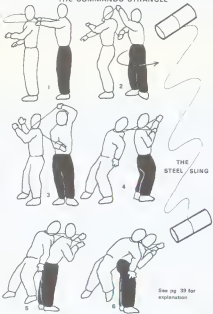


Use against the skull, sternum
 or any bony surface



There passed a quiet hour; however, at the moment the door opened again the
noise in large dimensions on 28 and the breathing in silence heard over the
noise and around the head of man has heard on the path between passages for
longer time.

THE COMMANDO STRANGLE



LESSON SIX: HANG TOUGH

I'd just now consider mechanical strangulation where devices other than the bare hands are used. These include cord, wire, rope, sticks, pipes, etc.

The so-called Commando Strangle is one of the most effective and easily-mastered techniques. The approach is made from the rear. The weapon is a length of wire (24-30 ins. long) affixed at each end to wooden dowels for handles. In this form it's usually referred to as the steel sling.

Holding on to both handles the wire is thrown over the subject's head and a sharp pull is applied, quickly turn around so that the wires come over your shoulder, continue pulling him backwards and holding onto the sling. In so doing the wires cross and the subject and assassin stand back to back. At this point the assassin bends over at the waist and lifts the subject from the ground and hangs and strangles him in that position till the subject expires.

The whole procedure takes only a few, brief seconds, and there is no defense. When the subject has expired he can be thrown over the shoulder and deposited at your feet.

There are other methods and these call for the looping of cords over the head of the subject and crossing them at the rear of the neck. These methods do not call for a change of position. If stouter material such as rope or lady's nylon's are used it is advisable to tie two knots corresponding to the arteries on the neck so as to give the rope more "dig".

If a slip knot is used throw the loop over the subject's head, draw it tight with your right hand and put your left hand under the knot, between it and the subject's neck. When the cord has tightened up, close your hand over the knot and give it a twist. This brings terrific pressure to bear on the throat and allows you to be at arm's length from the subject.

Using a length of stick is also very effective. Hold the stick in both hands allowing a space for his neck. The assassin approaches from the rear, and carries his arms over the subject's head and drops them quickly and pulls the stick tight against his neck. The subject is drawn close and pressure is applied. A variation of this method is to use opposite hand positions to effect an 'X' strangle. This means that the right hand puts the stick under the subject's chin from the left and then the left hand grasps the other end of the stick on the right. Good pressure can be achieved from this method and the windpipe is nearly always crushed in stick strangles.

LESSON SEVEN: A DOSE OF DEATH

Another assassination technique that has been used through the ages is the use of poisons. These can be inhaled, ingested, imbibed, absorbed, or eaten.

One of the most lethal poisons is cyanide and its brothers hydrocyanic acid, and cyanogen gas.

Inhaling cyanogen or consuming cyanide brings on a condition called histotoxic anemia where the ability of the body to absorb oxygen from the blood is impaired or abolished resulting in rapid death.

Cyanogen can be liberated from aerosols, squeeze bottles, or specially designed projectors. In most cases the assassin must take an antidote before and after firing the gas at the subject's face so that he himself does not fall victim to the effects of the gas. The antidote is either sodium thiosulfate or sodium nitrate tablets before and amyl nitrate or a urinated handkerchief inhalant after. The second choices in both cases aren't as effective. Although death is rapid it is preceded by vomiting, diarrhea, and convulsions.

Strychnine is a very effective poison that attacks the nervous system and causes the body to bend like a bow in death. To counteract this effect and so to disguise the poisoning, a portion of cyanide is also given. The symptoms of both poisons are, in effect, opposite but mutually effective in causing death resulting in no outward symptoms of poisoning.

Another way to disguise the symptoms when using the drug morphine, which causes a characteristic narrowing of the pupils, is to administer bella donna drops to the eyes which cause dilation of the pupils and so negates this symptom. Four grains of morphine is more than enough to bring on death to a non-addict.

Overdoses of other drugs such as heroin can be administered and injected in walk-bys in much the same technique as the knife. These drugs are available nearly everywhere.

A kitchen syringe that is used to inject butter and oils into roasts can be used to inject poisons such as black leaf nicotine benzene or kerosene into the subject's stomach.

An assassin can kill with the hypodermic syringe with a 20cc. capacity or more. The empty syringe is inserted into a vein and the air injected. This causes a bubble in the blood system resulting in death from embolism. A bicycle pump fitted with a syringe needle can pump air into the system in a

similar manner. This can be done if the subject is unconscious or under the control of accomplices.

Arsenic and thallium sulfate are common rat poisons and can be used in assassinations as well as the mercury from thermometers and barometers. Aconite and dropane are also effective.

If the subject is prone to use mouthwash, eye or ear drops, sulfamic or mumatic acids can be added into the bottles and the patient medicine taken out.

Poisons can be put into the foods and drink of the subject. Using poison toadstools in place of mushrooms is one example, cyanide in the drink is another. If the subject is using a taster to test for poisons he can be outwitted by putting the poison in the salt shaker. The normal scene is once the food passes the taster the subject then proceeds with his meal and normally salts to taste.

Everybody knows about a Mickey Finn which is basically barbiturated booze, but the ice cubes can also be sabotaged by adding powdered glass to them before putting them in the 'fridge. It's impossible to spot the slivers suspended in the ice cubes and when the subject drains his glass he gets a mouthful of same. This creates havoc in the intestinal tract and death can result from internal hemorrhage.

The more esoteric poisons such as nerve gases like sarin are beyond the scope of this study and so are deferred. L.S.D. was, however, developed as a war gas and O.D.'s can kill and it can easily be introduced into a subject's meal through the sugar bowl or salt, or even from a Borgia ring into his drink; it is tasteless and fairly common nowadays.

Chlorine is a poisonous gas that is used in purifying the swimming pools that dot a lot of backyards. The trade chemicals that are added to the water contain the chlorine salts that can easily liberate the gas by doing the exact opposite of what the instructions recommend. The gas can be used against a sleeping subject and if possible from an upper floor so the heavy gas can work its way through the house. Household bleach mixed with vinegar will release chlorine gas too.

Phosgene is a similar gas and can be liberated by dropping carbon tetrachloride onto a hot plate or similar heated surface. It is an insidious poison that causes the lungs to fill with fluid and literally drowns the subject in his own juices.

Although not technically a poison but rather a chemical club, mace can be useful to the assassin who wants to get control of the subject before a fatal blow. It is essentially tear gas that has been added to kerosene causing the lachrymatory to be concentrated in the liquid and it attacks a defense

mechanism in the nose that causes the subject to go faint. It can be projected by aerosol or squeeze bottle and can be home-made.

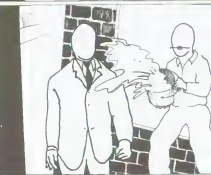
Poisons, be they gases or drugs must be fatal, easy to administer, and easy to obtain. All of the ones mentioned here are common and can be found in the home as an insecticide or rodent killer, on the street such as hard drugs, or made up in a home lab, or prescribed by a doctor.

Poisonous snakes can be sent to the subject in a parcel and will bite him when he opens the package. The evidence slithers away.

Using snakes is killing at a distance similar to the use of bombs. The trouble with both methods is that it's not selective and must not be encouraged unless no other alternative is available. If it fails or kills someone other than the subject he is forewarned and alerted. Thus the assassin must not risk.

With poisons always give the double amount necessary to kill; this will insure that there's no chance of survival.

Used properly, poisons can be one of the most effective weapons in an assassin's armory. They're to be used in situations requiring quiet, rapid death.



LESSON EIGHT: FIERY RED

The use of fire as a weapon is not usually discussed in assassination techniques because it rightly belongs in the spheres of arson and explosives. However, a situation can be envisaged where the assassin plays the role of a window cleaner or a car washer along the route the subject is sure to pass. As the subject approaches the assassin grabs his water pool which is full of a gasoline and oil mixture and at the appropriate moment throws it over the subject, drenching him. A match or lighter then need only be tossed into the pool to effect the instant immolation of the subject at his most unguarded moment.

BAPTISM OF FIRE

Subject approaches With herbeque lighter between his teeth, the assassin drenches the subject in thickened gasoline

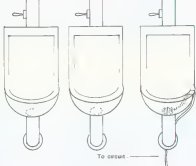
LESSON NINE: HOT WIRE

Essentially the weapon is an electrified grid in the urinal basin. This can take the form of a screen cover for the drain or a metal grill. If the urinal is porcelain completely the screen must be added by the assassin. The drain cover is connected to the electrical system of the wash room by means of an insulated cord that is hidden behind the plumbing.

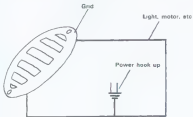
What happens when the subject uses the urinal should be obvious now. The subject's urine which is a salty liquid and a perfect conductor of electricity, makes contact with the charged grid and the shock will kill him.

This system can be selective by rigging the circuit with a switch that you can control. The wiring need not be elaborate and can be carried in your pocket and be hooked up within a few minutes. Normal 110 volt current is sufficient because it is the amperage that kills. The only thing necessary to look out for is that the circuit is not grounded — except by the subject.

This method lends itself to be used in government or large public buildings.



HOT WIRE HOOK-UP



LESSON TEN: SHOOT TO KILL

The final chapter in this study brings us to the use of firearms. I'm not going to go into much detail about what I feel, most readers should already know about firearms either through police, military, or hunting experience. How to handle weapons safely, and the salient features of modern arms in general I expect you to know already.

It should also go without saying that the firearm is one of the assassin's most valuable tools in the trade of death. They are lethal, portable, and in some cases very quiet weapons that in the majority of missions the assassin will opt for.

Forget long-range shooting and concentrate exclusively on killing. This remark may sound facetious but the role of the assassin implies that he be able to get as close to the subject as possible, that he strike from short range, and that he inflict mortal injuries.

The range an assassin should fire his gun should be from less than five feet and no more than fifteen. Point-blank shooting being preferable to all else. Now long-range shooting is oft-times dictated but this is sniping and it's a different game entirely.

Remember always that it is the assassin's duty to kill and to be sure he's killed the subject he must be in a position where he literally can't miss.

Now the choice of firearm is also left open. The weapon must suit both the assassin and the situation. This can run the gamut from a sawed-off double barreled shot-gun to a .22 short slinger. The important thing is that the bullet penetrate a vital area and kill the subject. As a general rule you should use as heavy a caliber weapon as you can handle. For most of us this median will be either the .38 special or the 9mm. Weapons in this zone are the most adaptable to the exigencies which might arise in an assassination.

The targets are the same that have been mentioned all along: the head, spine, and heart.

A typical score would be to come up from behind, jab the gun into his backbone and fire at once. This will put him on the ground. Then shoot him in the heart by firing at it through his left shoulder blade. This will kill him. Now shoot him in the back of the head and this will kill him again.

Always, if possible hit two different combinations of targets, and all three to be sure.

A single shot weapon like a shotgun should be directed at the throat or back of the head — decapitation again is the intention.

There must be no hesitation when using the gun. The moment it is brought out of its concealment it is put into action immediately. The old gunslinger adage, "bring it out fast and put it away slow" is as true now as then. Use both hands to control and steady the gun, keep both eyes open, align the weapon and fire. This whole process should take only fractions of a second.

Consider that if the weapon is used on a muzzle to skin basis the sound of discharge will be considerably reduced. Another method silencing the report is in the situation where the subject is under the control of accomplices or rendered unconscious, is to jam the muzzle up his rectal orifice and fire the weapon. Apart from being virtually silent the cause of death is not immediately apparent to the examiner of the corpse, and indeed if a plastic or fibre-glass bullet were used it wouldn't show up on X-ray.

In some cases the assassin's weapons should be customised or else home-made because the possibility of tracing the weapon is nil. These special weapons should be smooth-bore to thwart rifling tracing and also to encourage the bullets to keyhole through the target.

Without getting too deeply into the realm of the bizarre, a specially loaded bullet made from a human tooth (hicuspid) could be fired under the jaw or through the mouth into the head. The tooth is a very hard bone and its enamel shell would allow it to penetrate into the brain. The intention here is also to hide the cause of death because the examiner in his search for a projectile will disregard bone fragments.

Dum-dum, hollow-point, and explosive bullets should also be considered as well as aluminum bullets which have an affinity to germs due to the porous nature of the metal. (For this reason wounds caused by aluminum fragments are always the last to heal and are prone to infection.)

Silencer equipped firearms have a special place in the assassin's arsenal. Because they dampen the muzzle flash, the investigator will have trouble trying to gauge the distance the weapon was fired from due to the silencer's effect on powder burns. That a silencer also reduces noise is so obvious that it need not be commented upon here at any length. These attachments have the quality of reducing recoil and so increasing accuracy. The assassin should never hesitate in using a silenced weapon in preference to its loud-mouthed brothers.

Another attachment that is home-made and useful where a muzzle to skin hit is envisaged, is the bell reducer used in plumbing fixtures. This can be threaded to the muzzle of the weapon and a steel wool pad is inserted into the mouth of the bell. The weapon so equipped is pressed against the target and fired. The subsequent noise of discharge is drastically reduced. Firing

ing the chest is even more effective because the chest cavity itself becomes an expansion chamber, while the bullet penetrates the heart.

One of the best visual representations of an assassination that I've ever seen is the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack Ruby. Ruby was strictly pro in that photo showing him pumping bullets into Oswald. One should note that the left hand is drawing back the jacket and the gun has no sooner cleared leather than it starts shooting. The grip on the gun is also interesting and further backs the suspicion of Jack being a pro. He's using his middle finger to squeeze the trigger and his index finger, the normal shooter's trigger finger, is pointed right at his target. He shoots where he points. This method is not too well known in the States but the method was SOP with wartime SOE and SIS agents of Britain. Another method advocated by them was the stamping of the right foot and thereby lunging forward and firing at the same time. Two shots in rapid succession at each target that presented itself.

It is worth considering the carrying of a backup weapon should the first one fail or if the bullets have all been fired. Learning to fire them both at the same time, as well as using your weak hand, also can double your fire-power in an emergency. The best way to accomplish this is after you've drawn your pistols, cross your wrists and have right wrist rest on top of the left wrist and the left or supporting wrist is pressed against the right. The aim is dynamic tension and will add to the overall support of both weapons. By crossing the wrists the weapons automatically become centered with your body and where you direct your body the guns will be directed there too. Remember that this method is only for use at close ranges otherwise the lateral dispersal will be too great for accuracy.

All this talk about technique is really not necessary, what is essential is that the weapon be brought out quickly, pointed, then fired. Some special weapons are already out because they're disguised or shielded from the subject's view and need only be pointed and fired. You should neither see the sights nor be conscious of them. The weapon must be a natural extension of your arm, look at where you're going to shoot and think the bullet into the target. (The will to kill, the complete lack of sympathy and compassion, and no hesitation in killing the subject is paramount. You must take his life as detachedly as you might swat a fly or crush an ant.)

I'm not going into the intricacies of long-range sniping, as distance is a mental buffer between the sniper and the subject and the attitudes required are also different. The sniper doesn't have to see, smell, or taste the blood of his subject and he doesn't need the killer instinct to the same degree as the close-up assassin.



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The sniper must be accurate with his aim. He has 110-120 gr target to hit to be as a lethal or seriously injured. This is basically the central zone from the top of the head to the groin, (36 ins). This zone is roughly 6 ins wide on a normally statured subject. The direction the subject is facing has no tangible effect on these figures.

The weapon should be suppressed (silenced) to allow for follow-up shots. The choice of weapon, ammo, and sights is left to the sniper/assassin's discretion as the circumstances for job will be varying.

In assassinating higher echelon V.I.F.'s it is often necessary to consider the use of armor-piercing bullets due to their penchant for armor-plated cars. They also would come in handy for penetrating the human shields of the dignitary or any other unfortunate that might step between you and the subject. The 100b AP would be a standard but the 2130 gr 20mm AT Lethal should be considered.

The best place to hit a subject in such a vehicle would be at the turn which cause the inside escort to bunch up and the outside motorcycle escort to spread apart. Your position is on the outside flank. You should fire as the car slows for the turn. If you miss, reload and fire as it's turning. If you miss again you might have another chance to fire before the car picks up speed.

The sawn-off double barreled shotgun is not often considered for assassination work but a 12 ga. side-by-side or over-and-under loaded with two number 1 buckshot cartridges will put 32/30 cal pellets into the air, which is what most S.M.G.'s can do in full-auto. At the ranges mentioned with the handguns, the shotgun is truly an effective weapon. Normally the barrels are cut off just in front of the fore-stock and a vestigi butt remains just behind the pistol grip. The weapon is taped, or strapped to the fore-arm at this point and an overcoat with the right pocket removed is worn.

The shotgun is held under the coat and against the leg. The coat is unbuttoned. When the subject is in position the snout of the barrels pushes the coat open and the left hand comes up for support. Both barrels are discharged in quick, almost simultaneous action. They immediately go back under cover.

To put sugar on the frosting, varychnite pellets can be loaded with the buckshot. As it is poison that speeds up the system it will effect an even greater blood loss than can be expected from the buckshot pellets themselves. Like I say, it really isn't necessary.

In the world of assassination there is no such thing as over-kill. If you're sure the subject is dead, shoot him again and be dead sure. You are not a soldier who's job it is to put the enemy out of action. Your job is to destroy the subject completely. He is to be terminated with extreme prejudice, **KILL WITHOUT JOY!**

APPENDIX A: THE SIGNS OF DEATH

(before rigor mortis)

- ✓ 1. If the eyelids and the eyes will be rolled back and the pupils will not respond to the light
- ✓ 2. Mirror Test: Place a hand mirror in front of the mouth and observe if any fogging takes place. A small feather held in front of the mouth will indicate the absence of breath
- ✓ 3. Pin Test: A pin thrust into the skin and withdrawn will leave a hole. In live tissue the hole will close, not so with dead
- ✓ 4. Feel for pulse: none
- ✓ 5. Stethoscope for heartbeat, there should be none

APPENDIX B: YOUR FIRST

While it is true that the writer has taken a lot for granted as to what he expects from the reader when it comes to killing, the student must nonetheless steel himself for act of killing.

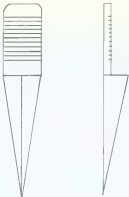
Unless you're a fool you're going to be scared. Your hands are going to sweat — dry them. Your knees are going to knock — brace them. Your stomach is going to be queasy — this is caused by your diaphragm falling on it making you want to vomit and have butterflies. It can be controlled by thrusting both hands under your rib cage and lifting it off your stomach. Take a deep breath and will clench the diaphragm and bend over. Straighten up and the diaphragm should be back in place and a lot of your fear will have left you. If it comes back, repeat. One of the biggest problems is holding your breath on approaching the subject. You must make every effort to breathe deeply and naturally. Your flushed face might well alert him, or if your approach is from the rear you might act impulsively, at the wrong moment because you want to get it over with. Take a deep breath and mouth a silent yell. This will cause your fighting hormones to come into action, flex your stomach for energy, and increase your oxygen intake. It will also release a lot of your anxieties and tensions prior to the hit.

When you spot the subject be sure he's the man you've got to kill. Mistaken identity is common-place. When you do kill, by whatever method, be swift. There is no reason why the subject should be placed in agony. When you are assured he's dead, take a moment to clean up, check the area for incriminating objects. Nothing attracts attention more than speed so move away from the area in a calm, controlled manner. Proceed to your exfiltration point.

The foregoing was for the unique case of the one man mission. In general assassins operate in teams of two, possibly three individuals. One to kill, one to cover, and one to transport.

APPENDIX C: SPECIAL WEAPONS

SOE LAPEL DAGGER

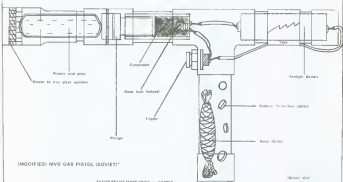


(actual size)



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 750 million to 850 million. The United Nations estimates that 1 billion people are illiterate, and that 1 billion more people are illiterate in the developing world.

These big openings can be filled with a porous and cushioned foam that surrounds all the subjects.



(MODIFIED) MVD GAS PISTOL (SOVIET)*

ENTIRE BRASS MADE IN U.S.A. - COPPER
PLUMBING PIPE AND FITTINGS

(Barrel shot
Range 15 feet
See Project 1000 (10/10/60))



中華民國
國防部

中華民國
國防部

中華民國
國防部

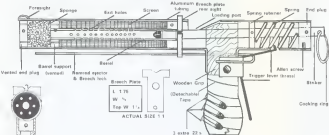
CONFIDABLE WEAPONS

1. 4. 8. 12. 16. 20. 24. 28. 32. 36. 40. 44. 48. 52. 56. 60. 64. 68. 72. 76. 80. 84. 88. 92. 96. 100. 104. 108. 112. 116. 120. 124. 128. 132. 136. 140. 144. 148. 152. 156. 160. 164. 168. 172. 176. 180. 184. 188. 192. 196. 200. 204. 208. 212. 216. 220. 224. 228. 232. 236. 240. 244. 248. 252. 256. 260. 264. 268. 272. 276. 280. 284. 288. 292. 296. 300. 304. 308. 312. 316. 320. 324. 328. 332. 336. 340. 344. 348. 352. 356. 360. 364. 368. 372. 376. 380. 384. 388. 392. 396. 400. 404. 408. 412. 416. 420. 424. 428. 432. 436. 440. 444. 448. 452. 456. 460. 464. 468. 472. 476. 480. 484. 488. 492. 496. 500. 504. 508. 512. 516. 520. 524. 528. 532. 536. 540. 544. 548. 552. 556. 560. 564. 568. 572. 576. 580. 584. 588. 592. 596. 600. 604. 608. 612. 616. 620. 624. 628. 632. 636. 640. 644. 648. 652. 656. 660. 664. 668. 672. 676. 680. 684. 688. 692. 696. 700. 704. 708. 712. 716. 720. 724. 728. 732. 736. 740. 744. 748. 752. 756. 760. 764. 768. 772. 776. 780. 784. 788. 792. 796. 800. 804. 808. 812. 816. 820. 824. 828. 832. 836. 840. 844. 848. 852. 856. 860. 864. 868. 872. 876. 880. 884. 888. 892. 896. 900. 904. 908. 912. 916. 920. 924. 928. 932. 936. 940. 944. 948. 952. 956. 960. 964. 968. 972. 976. 980. 984. 988. 992. 996. 1000.



Photo courtesy of SMITH & WESSON, CORP.

- A. Charging Knob - Connected to shaft that, when pulled outward, brings the firing pin into the cocked position.
- B. Main Body - Contains all vital operating parts.
- C. Trigger - Depressing this lever releases firing pin to strike bullet rim.
 - C-1. Secondary Safety Ring - Rotates to block and unblock trigger.
 - C-2. Jam Clip, Primary Safety - Tempered wire spring that blocks the firing pin in the cocked position.
- D. Bullet - .22 LR or any other .22 rifle cartridge.
- E. Barrel Unit



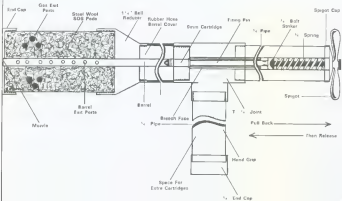
LIBROD PISTOL

Specs

L 12 1/2
 Dia 1.25"
 Wt. 15 oz
 Exit Hole 3/8"
 Firing Pos. L. R.
 W 8/16"

Allen Screws 8/32"
 Vent Holes 1/8"
 Grip Piece of
 hickory with
 Detachable
 when removed

9 MM WATER PIPE SILENCED PISTOL



NOTES ON THE B BNO WATER BIRD MODERATOR APP HISTORY

There are several good features about this model

Free will. Besides 100% of you don't believe the gods all have

Revised schedule 11 was made with a 1/8" steel and a hardware

That's it, cannot be traced. The parts can be assembled, the gun fired, then stopped and used in your plumbing or defense duty. The spent is not reloaded so the bullet has no traceable grooves on it.

Fourth, even in a nonvertical study it just looks like a piece of special pleading, it might even go unmentioned in the standard textbooks.

It is strictly a trade show quarter company. It sells just as good as the best of them. One man's dog dream becomes another man's nightmare.

Wiley InterScience | Wiley Online Library

| Part | Function |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 ea. inch x 1/2 pipe | Spring Housing |
| 1 ea. x 1/2 pipe | Hard Grip |
| 1 ea. x 1/2 pipe | Barrel Shroud |
| 1 1/2 T-joint | Breach Stroke Head |
| | Grip Housing |
| 1 ea. x 1 1/2 pipe | Moderator Sleeve |
| 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 reducer | Moderator Cap |
| 1 1 1/2 end cap | Moderator End Cap |
| 1 1/2 pipe nut/grip | Full Stroke Release Handle |
| 1 1/2 spring (3 in) | Main Spring |
| 1 1/2 x 5 bolt/cut | |
| 1 ea. nut | Firing Pin |
| 1 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 | |
| 10 inch pipe | Barrel |
| 1 ea. 5.5 inch | Soft Gas Dischargers |

When fired in small rooms the noise was loud but not unpleasant. No sharp crack or booming report. People in hotel rooms weren't sure what they heard. People concentrating on something else at the time didn't hear anything. When questioned about the noise said, "What noise?"

Overall length 30 in. It was made long to offset the weight of the moderator being equally balanced and hence, need shift.

Background: The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of self-reported depression and anxiety among a sample of young adults in the United States. The study also sought to identify factors associated with self-reported depression and anxiety, including demographic characteristics, life events, and coping strategies.

Free one shot at a target, each shot must be ejected by means of a wire and pushed down the muzzle to be liberated.

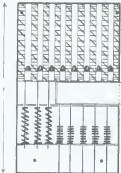
Firing is accomplished by pulling on the spigot and releasing it, this drives the bolt against the firing pin reel, detonating the cartridge. The barrel is wedged into the base housing by putting it into a length of garden hose and jamming them both into the housing, this also serves as a gas tight seal. The safety is in the spigot. The spigot is threaded to the 3/8" bolt by winding it up the bolt is drawn away from the firing pin until it is time to fire. There is a breach face composed of an outer layer of 3/4" pipe on an inner layer of 1/2" lead pipe and a metal rod drilled to accept the firing pin is inserted into the half inch pipe. This is flush against the base of the 3/8" case.

FIGURE

14
1000000

16 SHOT 22 CAL VOLLEY PISTOL (TOP PLATE REMOVED)

Mark Bullet Holes
on the water
plate.





COMBAT KNIVES

Top to bottom, left to right

i Traditional dagger, European x Alger dagger xvii F. and S. Com-
mando dagger

ii Fighting knife War of 1812 (British) iii American Bowie iv Modern
fighting Bowie v Folding Indian Bowie type vi Russian (Uzbeki)
dagger vii Cuban Bowie viii Arab Jambiya (Tunisian) Silver &
Steel ix Male opener xii Trench knife xiv Katar (India) (push
dagger) Throat cutter gauntlet knife xv Skean dhù (Scotts) xviii F
and S Commando dagger xxi German Commando dagger xx Switch
blade xxi Balisong (Philippine) xxii Collar knife xxiii Switch blade
xxiv Switch blade xiv Boot knife xv Jambiya (Arab)



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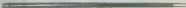




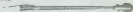
Flaring implements for attaching, special cast flares, apex and ears to the lumen. (Left to right: a. Standard narrow flange (sagitt); b. flange; c. flange with broad aperture)



Small box, 1870-1880



Small box, 1870-1880



Small box, 1870-1880

Small box, 1870-1880

Small box, 1870-1880

HOOVER RESPOND
Agent 1

Black photo—Suspect in hand—front view

Green photo—Agent's hand—left thumb on the front



A. Ringen ring armo garmen karmen kol-ur - made in gaur



Examine group / Examine



IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, IN SENATE,





UNDERGROUND PISTOLS' CLOCKWISE

- i .22 cal Zippun ii .22 cal toy gun conversion iii Copy of Soviet Troika three shot (30 cal) pistol Electric firing, multiple selective, fires 1, 2, or all three chambers at once depending on setting Barrels and components under plastic receiver-non-ferrous parts, (low magnetometer reading)
- iv G S S Liberator 45 cal s/a



HOME MADE WEAPONS Top to bottom

i 12 ga guerrilla musket ii 45 cal/410 Walking stick iii 12 gaige assault shot-gun note explosive ammo

All the above weapons made from common parts and materials such as 3/4 in pipe for shot-gun barrels, plumbing fittings, table legs, nails, etc
Type ii and iii operate on the trombone principle where the barrel is telescoped backwards sharply against a fixed firing pin



Col. Bruce Menden - Courtesy of Museum of The South Coast



Thompson submachine gun (left) and the Magazine of the Machine.



Thompson submachine gun, courtesy of the Museum of the Resistance



Reinforced profile complete with 32 rebars and one precast wall segment spacer



Hyndburne dagger with silver inlaid

APPENDIX D: A LIST OF POISONS

Azide (nitride) (cyanide-like)
Aniline (inhaled or absorbed)
Antimony trichloride (vapor)
Arsenic (Paris Green, Rat Poison, Ant Paste, Fowler's Solution)
Atropine (Bella Donna, Homatropine, Hyosine, Hyoscyamine, Jimson Weed, Scopolamine)
Amytal, Barbitol, Dial, Iprat, Pentobarbital, Phenobarbital, Secobarbital, Veronal O.D.'s
Benzidine
Oil of Bitter Almonds (Cyanide)
Black Leaf 40 (nicotine)
Bromine (vapor)
Cadmium (vapor, death delayed 4 hrs.)
Cantharides (Spanish Fly) from vet., O.D.
Carbon disulfide (vapor, liquid)
Carbon tetrachloride (phosgene vapor)
Cathartic pills
Cherry Laurel Water (cyanide)
Chloroaniline
Copper Sulfate (Bluestone)
Curare (tetrodotoxin, used by vets.)
Cyanogen (Ethanedinitrile, Dicyan Oxalic Acid Dinitric) Bromine cyanide, Cyanogen chloride, Iodine cyanide, Prussic Acid, Sodium cyanide, Potassium cyanide)
Ethylene Chlorohydrin (liquid, vapor)
Ethyl mercury chloride (liquid, solid, vapor)
Ethyl mercury chloride, Ethyl mercury phosphate, Ethyl mercury (same as above)
Fire extinguisher fluid (contains Carbon tetrachloride, Methyl Bromide, Chloroform)
Rough Poisons (1080, Sodium monofluoroacetate, Sodium fluosilicate)
Froon (when heated by flame)
Metals: Indides (Arsine, Phosphine, Stipine gases)
Metacide (Parathion)
Morphine (Codeine, Paregonic, Laudanum, Dilaudid, Heroin O.D.'s)
Nicotine sulfate

Nitrobenzene

Oxalic Acid & Oxalates (Radiator cleaner *delayed death*)

Parathion (E-605, Thaphos, Thiophosphate)

Phosphorus-white (Fireworks and foreign match heads, rat poisons)

Phosgene (Carbon tet., Chloroform in contact with flame)

Tetrachloroethane (acetylene tetrachloride)

Tetraethyl pyrophosphate (TEPP)

Thallium (Thalgrain rat poison)

Toxaphene (Chlorinated camphene)

Toluidine (vapor)

Weed killers (2, 4-D)

Note: Unless otherwise stated these poisons are either to be injected into the subject, or taken orally by him by adding it to his food. Use common sense in the application of these poisons and if possible double the O.D. necessary. This is only a short listing. Study it.

INTRODUCTION

This next two lesson set of HOW TO KILL brings some more unusual and bizarre methods into play. At the same time, the one-man assassin concept has been largely bypassed in favor of the three-man team. The latter tends to be more complicated, and there is a quantitative jump in the hazards facing the assassin. With complications come expense and greater traceability which must be tolerated when necessary, but should be avoided at any cost when planning a hit that could be done by simpler, more direct methods.

The situations envisioned for this segment are essentially urban and domestic. The methods are, however, flexible and adaptable to many situations. It is my purpose only to present alternative or optional techniques as a guideline and to broaden the parameters when planning a hit.

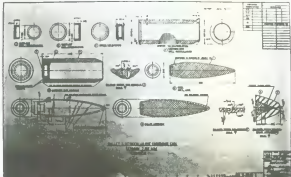
It is to be understood that when dealing with team assassination that any member caught or wounded to incapacitation should undertake to end his own life. He must be aware that it is the duty of his comrades to kill him if he is unable to do himself in. This points out the fact that assassination is a deadly serious affair, and the participants should be aware of the penalties involved.

The job of an assassin is a particularly detestable one, and there is very little glory or honor associated with it. You must consider yourself an instrument and an extension of government policy — the verdict has been passed — you are the executioner. Your private feelings must coincide with the aims of the mission. You must have very little sense of personal violence and feel morally justified in taking the life of the subject. This inner conflict should not be overlooked because the assassin must be of high character and essentially a humane and righteous individual, who, like the soldier and patriot, must be willing to lay down his own or someone else's life for his country.

Surprisingly, the Soviets limit an assassin's effective employment to two or three missions because of the moral turbulence engendered by taking human life. All life values become meaningless, and their men tend to become psychopaths unable to be directed and often killing their own officers or comrades. This probably is the result of poor screening procedure and the use of coercion to force people who are unsuited for the task into becoming killers.

The mechanical act of killing is my chief concern, but the student is warned that it would be wrong to celebrate the death of the subject or to take pleasure in his demise. This is the first indication that your values are slipping and your moral perspective is being distorted. This in turn affects your continued usefulness — kill without joy!

The self-consuming cartridge case has obvious advantages to an assassin. The result is quieter slandering properties on arms equipped, as there is no need for ejection parts. The bullet is 20% carbon steel with gild coating and antimony, (lead) core. The cartridge case is a double-base powder with 35.8% nitroglycerin. The primerless composite pellet consisting of red phosphorus mix and percussion primer mixture based on lead styphnate. The propellant, without the case, is nitrocellulose powder.



LESSON ELEVEN: HIT AND RUN

Consider the automobile as a weapon. That it kills effectively, albeit accidentally, is attested to by the weekly death tolls. The car is one deadly weapon that allows you to get away with murder. Even if apprehension is immediate and negligence established, manslaughter is the stiffest penalty to face.

If auto killing is to be done, it is quite often a team effort requiring timing, dry runs and planning of escape routes. This makes it a very complex method full of unknown variables that can make the whole hit go awry at any time.

Other difficulties in assassinating by automobile are centered around time, speed and choice of vehicle. Location is not as important as might be imagined because "accidents can happen anywhere." Among the factors to be considered are those concerning the subject — as to whether he be a pedestrian, driver or occupant of a vehicle.

Let's take the choice of attack vehicle first. The British are considered to be the past masters of the art of deliberately killing a subject by automobile. They invariably choose a "lorry" or flat-bed truck. The lorry has several advantages. Being a truck it places the driver in an elevated position which is safer in a ram attack and allows the driver and observer considerable overview. The vertical rise of the front of the truck is important because in running a subject down, he quite often will be tossed up into the air and dumped through the windshield.

The blunt-edge and height of the lorry, and also the van truck, serves to knock him to the ground and under the wheels of the vehicle. He must be run over with the tires crushing his head and/or rib cage even if it is necessary to reverse the vehicle and do it again.

In the ram attack of a subject's car the leading edge of your vehicle must strike the subject's vehicle at oblique angles to the doors. Thus, avoiding having to smash through



The C.I.A. Iron Zip Gun is similar to the .45 Liberator in concept and design. The same barrel loading has aluminum grips with space for extra cartridges. This photo has a 'horse collar' safety applied.



Here is a .22 caliber Double Derringer

his engine block in a head-on crash or through the bumpers and trunk in a rear-ender. A stereotypical accident would be to "fail to negotiate a turn" as the subject vehicle approaches an intersection and to turn wide into his lane — and him. Another would be to highball out of a driveway and strike him squarely on his door panels as he passes.

A back-up vehicle should always be on the scene to block escape routes (i.e., the subject's), or if necessary, pile into the collision if the subject escapes injury. It is possible to establish a ruse and offer to take the subject to the hospital or to present physician's credentials at the scene, etc., with recovery chances from such treatment zero.

In the best tradition of the craft, "being taken for a ride" involves the kidnapping of the subject by bundling him into a car and transporting him to a quiet spot to do him in. Often it is decided to kill the subject while he is in the car, and certain technical situations arise at this point: Imagine the car's interior as an enclosed space (the windows are rolled up to preclude the subject's crying out or to bar an escape attempt). Firing a .38 into him will all but deafen the assassination team. Ricochets are not uncommon, and a half-spent bullet flying around the car, is extremely dangerous. For these reasons, a silent .22 type weapon is used, and the larger pistol calibers are avoided. The subject is sandwiched between two men in the back seat and is killed by the co-pilot in the front who shoots him in the heart and neck. The body is bent forward with the head placed on his knees and he then is shot through the brain.

Shooting at moving cars from ambushade and the use of road blocks, light machine guns with A.P. and tracer, amount to military operations and tactics. Such attacks are generally well known and clearly defined in other texts.

In firing at the subject's car while passing him on the highway, the aim should be to deflate the left front tire to make the car go out of control and at freeway speeds this is often fatal. If the assassination is to be more blatant, the subject is blasted with ball bearing loaded shotguns when you draw alongside. In all cases of blasting cars, you should avoid having

to fire through the subject's front windscreen as it has a marked ability to deflect bullets.

Specialist techniques of auto bombings, bazooka attacks, mini bus gunships, boom torpedos and claymores strapped to the attack vehicle are incidental to this study but are deferred at this time.

Suffice to say that the automobile is a weapons platform. As a piloted missile, it can be directed to kill pedestrians and to penetrate other vehicles to the dismay of the subject occupants. In all cases, should the vehicle fail to do its job, the subject must be dispatched by more conventional methods.

Silenced Luger rig. Photo courtesy Mario Galinov





This silenced MK "B" Stan has a can headlight with infra-red light and star as an I.R. spotlight. The design also allows using the battle sights in the normal manner. Photo. Courtesy of Imperial War Museum



One response to silenced fire is a Czechoslovakian Sten S.M.G.



DTS. Silent Pistol from Weirsd

LESSON TWELVE: SMOTHERING

The technique of smothering is both very difficult to understand and to administer. Like strangulation, it cuts off the supply of air to the lungs of the subject except that the throat is not attacked. The target area is the source of air supply — the nose and mouth. These can be assaulted physically by clamping the hands over the nose and mouth of the subject, by forcing his face into the earth, or by coating his face with a viscous substance that will not permit him to inhale.

Smothering can be described as the technique of denying air to the subject. A well-administered bear hug smothers the subject by denying the bellows-like action initiated by the diaphragm by squeezing it to immobility. Heavy weight or constriction of the rib cage causes a similar effect. Shakespeare's study of assassination in *King Lear* where a table is forced onto his chest and the assassins climb onto it to squeeze and smother him to death is an example of weight smothering.

Constrictive smothering could be accomplished by wrapping the subject's chest with a strap of signode banding iron and tightening it until he expires. This death by constriction is similar to that administered by the great boa snakes.

The standard comic ploy of a whipped cream pie in the face can be perverted to the technique of filling a paper pie plate with a quick acting epoxy type glue or a rubberized cement which is thrust into the face of the subject. The glue will stick his eyes shut, blinding him, and also block his nasal and oral passages so smothering him. This type of stunt would bring laughs from passers by with everyone joining in the general hilarity as the subject expires — exit laughing.

Under forcible restraint, the subject could be smothered by winding plastic poly sheets around him (not unlike the winding sheets and burial shrouds of yore) or shoving his head inside a plastic bag. This may take three men to administer, but it

might indicate suicide or death by misadventure to local investigators. Another technique involves forcing him to vomit and then clamping his mouth and nose shut as he spews forth — he dies in his own juices.

Drowning, which is a form of smothering and suffocation, can be done by handcuffing the subject's hands behind his back and throwing him into his own swimming pool or the nearest creek. As some suicides do handcuff themselves so that they will not make any insouciant attempt to save themselves, the investigators might be led to that conclusion. The handcuffs should be the cheap novelty store type rather than issue items.

LESSON THIRTEEN: DEFENESTRATION

Defenestration, in the narrow sense of the word, means a method of killing oneself by jumping from a high window. Here the term will refer to the act of killing by dropping the subject from a height. Pushed, jumped, and dropped will be the working verbs in this technique.

Until only recent times, the technique of executing criminals in Bukhara, now in Soviet Central Asia, consisted of taking them up to the top of a towering minaret and shoving them off to crash on the flagstones at the base. Surprisingly, some survived the fall, and they were taken back up and thrown off again.

The distance of the fall is of only small concern because the subject can be killed by "falling" off the roof of a single story dwelling or pushed down the basement stairs. (Accident reports abound with stories of people being killed by slipping in their bathtubs or falling against end tables.) If the subject is not killed, he is pushed or dropped again until he is. A *coup de grace* knock-out blow consistent with the injuries of falling is only merciful at this juncture. Once again, a beefy three-man team must be used to handle the subject. He must be clubbed, maced, or otherwise under your control.

Subjects living in high rises and tenements are the obvious choices for defenestration. Tall office buildings are tailor-made for the defenestration of harned executives. The Drop Zone itself should be chosen with a view to maximize the force of impact. Picket fences and concrete sidewalks are excellent. Car roofs are notorious breakers of a fall, so try not to dump the subject on one.

Possibly he may not have to defenestrate at all. In this situation, his head is thrust through the glass and his throat slashed against the shards remaining in the frame. An alternative is to lift the window frame and force his head onto the sill and drive the frame down onto his neck for spinal derangement.

Pushing a body through a window is not as easy as it sounds, and the risks of being observed are very high. Using a table or desk top as a tilt board will facilitate matters — the effect not unlike burial at sea, and the team need not expose themselves to any great extent.

LESSON FOURTEEN: RADIOLOGICAL ATTACK

This lesson is short and to the point. The dangers of radiation poisoning are well known, and the problem is inflicting it on the subject in a suitable way. The Soviets favor liquids and salts such as radioactive thallium or other isotopes which bring on radiation sickness and death in short order.

Our concern is not with these exotic items because of the difficulty and danger of handling them.

The portable X-ray machine is a different story, and most technical assistance departments have them on requisition. They come packaged like a foot locker.

In this technique, the subject's room is irradiated from both sides (necessitating two devices) for several hours. It is not necessary to enter the subject's apartment, only the adjoining or upper-lower rooms.

The results of the X-ray irradiation will render the room and the objects in it "hot." The subject after a short stay in such an environment should die of a leukemia type radiation sickness.

French assault "on the line" during W W I. These dogs were not messengers, carriers, or trackers, but trained killers. Photo: Official Photo



LESSON FIFTEEN: KILL DOGS

Dogs, such as Dobermans, Akita's and Shepherds, are not new to combat. Their role as guardians and trackers is SOP in most major armies.

The assassin's aim is to train dogs to kill a particular subject on command. These dogs are to be trained to go for the jugular vein rather than using the weapon disarming and submission techniques practiced by guard dogs. Naturally such animals should be well-trained and react only to the presence of the subject alone — rejecting all others even in a crowd or parade. The dog should be a member of a pack of two or three that can be unleashed on the subject, penetrate his security cordon, and dispatch him by tearing out his throat.

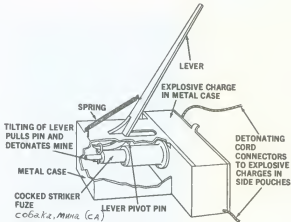
Without going into too much detail, the dogs should be chosen for their aggression and intelligence. These dogs must be teased and encouraged to react to the scent of the subject and trained to kill on command.

In a hit situation, say on a particular dignitary, the assassin and his dog could be disguised as a blindman and his seeing-eye dog. The dog is released at the right moment and the back-ups follow up and attack.

Other situations are variations on the Soviet theme of training dogs to chase tanks and then detonating satchel charges which the animal is carrying. Limousines would be the urban extension of the target for these canine mince — claymores strapped to its flank would have a similar application.

Using animals as weapons may sound outlandish, but training champs to throw hand grenades and dolphins to ram frogmen to death have been studied by adversary governments.

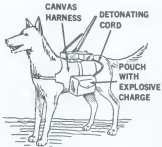
The beauty of using kill dogs is that they could be released miles from the subject and the assassin-master would be long gone before the dogs hit for him. Indeed, the subject's death may be credited to an attack by rabid or mad dogs and, hence, accidental and blameless.



**APPROXIMATELY 26 POUNDS OF
EXPLOSIVE USED IN MINE**

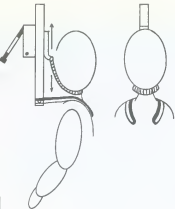


DOG ATTACKING TANK



PORTABLE SCAFFOLD

A restrained subject can be executed by using the portable scaffold to break the neck. The apparatus can be carried in a briefcase. The subject is normally bound to a chair or laid face down on the floor. (Berull 1978)





CAMPAIGN BUTTON

The campaign button with an enamel facade can be used to "nail" conventioners. The item is stabbed into the chest then pressed home or pounded by a palm heel strike. The design limits the blood flow, and the subject will have expired before the true nature of his distress is known.



LESSON SIXTEEN: ONE WAY ONLY

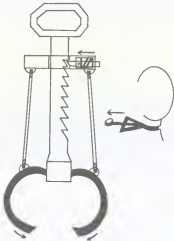
This lesson deals with the plastic restraint which is used as a substitute handcuff by the police. It is also available commercially as a banding and binding item in the automotive and electrical fields.

The plastic strap is flexible and very strong. It has one other feature — it slips freely in only the tightening direction. A plastic pawl and ratchet moulding blocks the strip from releasing.

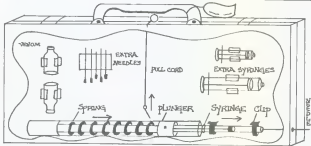
In a strangulation maneuver, a noose formed from a flex-cuff™ is dropped over the head and yanked tight around the throat of the subject. This eliminates the need for any grappling or controlling the actions of the squirming subject. The noose will maintain the extreme pressure around his neck and death will result.

An adept user might strangle two or more subjects almost simultaneously with such a device.

The flex-cuff™ can, of course, be used as intended, i.e., a restraint for binding the hands and feet before administering some of the more involved techniques found elsewhere in these lessons.



CHINESE CHOKER



ATTACHE CASE WEAPON

This is a simply constructed device consisting of a spring loaded plunger which first impels the syringes forward causing the needles to project from the attache case. When it butts against its stop, the syringe piston discharges the poison venom. In practice, this occurs almost simultaneously and if needles are small and sharp enough, the subject might not even be aware of getting jabbed. Even if he is, it's all over rapidly. The location of injection is not important, but the device suggests that it be the upper calf. If carried under the arm, slight modification is required.

LESSON SEVENTEEN: BLOW JOB

Blow pipes and their poison darts conjure up images of dark jungles and fierce natives with seven-foot tubes. Apart from Charlie Chan movies, the weapons are not considered effective in contemporary assassinations.

Nonetheless, Marcel Leopold, a weapons merchant, was killed by French operatives in Geneva during the Algerian Crisis. He died with a poison dart in his neck, and the assassin(s) were never caught. Even today, prospectors and adventurers are killed in the interiors of Brazil and Guyana by natives armed with these weapons.

Traditional poison darts are made of wood slivers which I believe to be more effective than steel needles. Wood being porous, is able to retain the poison more efficiently than steel. They can only be fired from blow pipes, and when they enter the skin, they are notched so as to break when extracted, much like a bee's stinger.

Curare is the most effective poison when fresh; it is a form of strychnine and, in commercial form, is available to vets as Intocastin for animal disposal. Once the skin is penetrated it works very rapidly. It is a muscle relaxant that relaxes the respiratory muscles to such an extent that death occurs. Leopold died in this manner.

Related to curare is a thick sticky mixture called Ipoh. A veritable Irish Stew, it contains Ipoh tree juices, tobacco (for nicotine), garlic, scorpion tails, snake venom, rat poison, and wasp stings. The goo is boiled, and the darts are dipped into the concentrate and left to dry and adhere to their surfaces. Arrows and knives should be similarly treated. It's a nasty concoction, and one scratch means death. Once again, lab-produced poisons are every bit as effective, but indicate exactly that. (Darts covered with moldy meat are a good field expedient to bring on infection and blood poisoning).

In contemporary, urban situations, the blowpipes have to assume more compact proportions with a consequent drop in

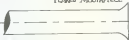
DOMESTIC BLOWGUN

MUZZEL CONTROL
HOLE 3



16 $\frac{1}{8}$ " HOLES (APPROX 1" BACK FROM MUZZEL)

FLARE MOUTHPIECE



$\frac{3}{8}$ " ELECTRICAL CONDUIT
LENGTH 5-6 FT (MAY BE SECTORED)



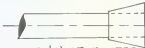
WAX

PAPER CONE

SCOTCH TAPE

$\frac{3}{8}$ " DIA.

3" CANNIST MARKER'S
NAIL



GRITCH TIP OR TABLE LEG TIP MOUTHPIECE

POISED SPEAR
UPON PASTE
EVAPORATED



TEMPERED WIRE NEEDLE



PLASTIC JEWELRY BEAD



BOTTLE BLOW GUN

Bottle is painted the same color as the drink.

the range of the dart projectiles. Their size varies with the use envisaged. Skorzeny's boys reportedly had cigarette-type pipes that blew a poison dart into the face of a would-be captor. Walking sticks offer a good disguise, but are not consistent with modern dress. A bottle of soda pop with the tube mounted in the bottle, and an exit hole drilled in the base, would be a good disguise. Most of the assassin's pipes will fall between these two extremes with lengths of twelve to eighteen inches the norm, and with a provision to double that by means of couplings if needed.

In addition, compressed air or spring and piston type dischargers have been produced. Sub-calibre poisoned projectiles that are shotgun primer fired from standard necked down pistol cartridges and can be loaded into conventional pistols are also effective.

The blowpipe dart is, for our purposes, a point-blank weapon. It is preferable, but not essential, that it hit exposed skin — even so, it must still lodge subcutaneously to enter the bloodstream. The dart may be stabbed in by hand.

Projectors like the Big and Little Joe dart throwers can have their darts poisoned with ipoh and curare, too.

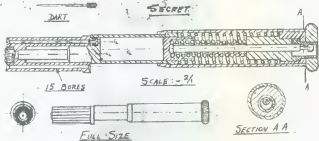
Remember also that the crossbows which are used by big game wardens and zoo keepers can project syringe darts. An elephant dose of tranquilizer will be more effective in sending a subject on the long sleep. Substitute poison for the smaller type syringe darts, however.

The use of poisoned bullets is incidental, but the Soviets are pre-eminent in this field. They had been using poisoned bombs before the Revolution, and in the '30's and '40's had poisoned bullets for use against the Germans. Their espionage weapons have primer-fired glycerin capsules mounted in serrated cups. These capsules contain aconite. The capsule bursts on impact, and the razor sharp teeth on the cup penetrate the skin to introduce the poison. They are, for all designs and purposes, a close-range weapon, but virtually silent.

To the uninitiated, blowpipe weapons will appear as crude and ineffective; however, even an unpoisoned dart has tremendous penetration, amazing accuracy, and remarkable

range for a weapon powered only by your breath. It has certain limits in that it really can't be mastered by smokers for obvious reasons. Even so, at the ranges for assassination purposes, this would be no handicap.

This dart gun fires phonograph-like dart. A psychological war device, it is easily adapted for poison use. (15 shot). Photo courtesy of Mr. X from *The Hidden Catch*, by Chas. Connell, Bink Books, London.



DART GUN



An S.O.E. officer demonstrates how to operate the dart catapult, Photo: courtesy S O E Archives



Note the Miniature Crossbow Pistol with dart.
This tiny weapon is lethal when poisoned.



Here is a close-up of a large dart catapult. Photos courtesy S.O.J. Archives

LESSON EIGHTEEN: THE MAN CATCHERS

One is often amused at the situation of the man in the white suit chasing after a lunatic with a butterfly net. The net is dropped over the fleeing or violent lunatic to capture him with a minimum degree of force and to prevent him from damaging himself or others.

The looped stick is used to capture snakes and also wild game in somewhat larger versions. In practice, the loop is dropped over the animal's head and drawn tight around his neck. (This could also be used in a strangulation technique).

For the assassin's purposes, the art of gentle capture is diverted to a killing technique in that the loop is fixed and the stick is, in effect, a spear. The drill is to drop the loop over the subject's head and then jerk his neck violently backwards and so impale it on the spear point by reversing direction and thrusting it forward.

A variation of the shepherd's crooked staff is a neck-breaker which can be made from piping and shaped so as to hook around the throat and extend back over the shoulders. A strong, quick downward push on the instrument lifts the chin and head upward and back-snapping the spine. Both weapons, even if you muff it completely, can be used as spears or clubs and still kill effectively. They have the built-in advantage of being able to kill a fleeing subject without having to tackle or grapple with him.



MAN CATCHER

Looped stick with spear point. Subject once caught is pulled smartly back against the spear point as it is thrust forward.

NECK BREAKER

Shepherd's crook. The neck is hooked and using the subject's shoulders as fulcrum points, the head and neck are levered back sharply breaking the neck.



LESSON NINETEEN: WHITHER THE ICEMAN

This method is a specialist technique and involves the use of dry ice cakes (frozen carbon dioxide). The ice, which is easily transported while wrapped in papers is placed in the sleeping quarters of the subject preferably under his bed. As he sleeps, the carbon dioxide level rises to a lethal degree while the evidence literally evaporates. The gas is odorless, and the cause of death might appear to be natural.

Carbon monoxide, although more powerful, requires extremely low temperatures. However, it can be pressurized as a gas and mixed with acetylene. Even better, it can be mixed with odorless cuprous chloride. The gas may now be placed in tanks that can be sprayed into a room to kill the occupant subjects.

Gases like hydrogen or oxygen can be liquified and transported in thermos-type bottles. Dumping the contents of such a bottle on the subject in a walk-by would be chilling to say the least — his head could be frozen solid, and in that brittle state, be struck, causing decapitation.

LESSON TWENTY: SELF-DESTRUCT

Undertaking to end your own life, while incongruous for a lesson on assassination, is often necessary in certain operations in which you are badly wounded or about to be taken prisoner. In these instances, you must, because of what you know, kill yourself to protect the others connected with the operation.

You should always keep one bullet for yourself on these missions. In the espionage agents game, this takes the form of the rubberized "L" pill (L for lethal rubber coated) so it can be popped into the mouth and kept there as danger approaches and bitten into if the decision to die is made. It can also be swallowed without biting through and so pass through the system naturally with no harmful effects. The pill is very powerful and death is quick. It can and has been concealed as a false tooth, stick pin, hollow-ring, epaulet button, or any similar place where you can get at it quickly.

To kill yourself with a pistol or rifle is not as easy as you might think. A great many suicides are muffed due to nerves, or surprisingly enough, bad aim. The angle at which the pistol is placed to the temple is critical for the bullet may skip or just lift the top of your skull without being fatal. If you place the muzzle too far forward, you will only succeed in blowing out the backs of your eyes.

Since you are trying to prevent yourself from talking, the best method is placing the muzzle in your mouth. This serves to center the barrel on the juncture of the medulla oblongata and the spinal column, and the damage caused by a bullet to either would be fatal. In any event, your tongue and voice will be destroyed which is the object of such action.

On the subject of capture, it was a tenet in the old days to try to hold out on your interrogators for forty-eight hours to allow other agents time to pass on the news of your capture to the others in the group. This allowed them to go underground and establish new safe houses. Hence, the aspects of being tortured could be made more bearable. Generally, your

Here is a German intelligence report on Soviet poison cartridges (see note). The bullet splits into four sections when it hits the target and deposits the poison load.

Giftgeschoss *einer russischen Pistolenpatrone Kal. 7.65*

Material Nr. 1



1 Giftgeschosse aus Stahl
2 Geschosshülsen mit 4 Hakenlöcher
3 Haken, starr
4 Hakenlöcher für die Giftgeschosse, die
5 in diese eingeklinkt
6 Giftstoff - Leinwand
7 Giftstoff, dient zur Befestigung des
Geschosses Nr. 4
Zusammenbau des Geschosses aus
Stahl

Geschossgewicht 4 g

Arbeitsanweisung Nr. 1

Stellungsbuch

Druck p. 1944

First used on the Russian Front by the Soviets, the Germans later used similar items in return. Photos courtesy Herb Woodard



Caseless ammunition. (A) Self-propelled German 8mm rocket round. (B) Combustible Spanish 7 mm German.

captors will play "Mister Nice Guy" with you for the first six or twelve hours in order to check your cover and cover stories. When being broken down by torturers, the progression may take another day which would give your group members enough time to reach safety. You can then, with clear conscience, spill your guts and confess to your captor's content, thus alleviating alot of pain and suffering. Of course, this is assuming that your captors got the better of you and you were unable to do yourself in. Nowadays, with high speed communications, the previous torture endurance time can be cut in half — that is to say, if you can withstand your tormentors for a day, your group's chances of eluding capture will be as great as with the WWII forty-eight hour rule.

The methods at the disposal of adversary departments are more improved however, and new truth serums and psychedelic chemicals can put you through shattering experiences. Your entire life would be an open book for your inquisitors to rip out page by page. You will eventually break. The only chance for you is to forestall the inevitable for the sake of your comrades. Normally, these methods are not applied until conventional interrogation has failed. The lapse between capture, detention, interrogation and torture (conventional) will take a day to run its course. Special torture will follow; you'll be broken, talk, and then be executed.

If you are captured along with others of lesser rank in the system, then they must be charged with the duty of killing you. This brings up the question of having to kill the wounded in the course of a mission if the wounded are incapable of killing themselves. You must administer the *coupe de grace* personally. You must be tender, yet thorough, and that means not mowing them down through a veil of tears with a runaway a.m.g. The neck shot, at the base of the skull, is the quickest and the best. The aim must be for exit through the middle of the eyes. This is calculated to render the features of your comrade unrecognizable, and so delay identification by adversary forces.

APPENDIX A: THE EYES HAVE IT

The deliberate blinding of another human being is the height of terrorist excess. It leaves the victim helpless and plunges him into a world of darkness.

In assassination, it is often not possible to physically kill a subject. The key term is the option of neutralization, i.e., rendering the subject ineffective. Blinding as an option of killing isn't possible. The eyes can be attacked by acids, pointed objects, and in grappling by gouging. (Blinding could also be a preliminary to the action of killing the subject, being blind, he really can't withstand or defend himself from any attack.)

Blinding can be accomplished at a distance by making the subject an unsolicited gift of a pair of binoculars. These are rigged with hollow needles that, when released by the focusing nut, plunge at least three inches into the eyes often resulting in death, but most assuredly blindness. Boobytrap devices of similar ilk are a camera view finder with similar rigout, telescopic rifle sights, and other optical instruments.

The blades are hollow resembling the hypodermic needle and are driven by powerful coiled springs. The reason for these items is that they will permit an unobstructed view through the device and will be inconspicuous on cursory inspection.

Eye-gouging is not unlike crushing grapes, the thumbs press into the eye socket from the sides of the nose and force the eye proper in to crush it or out to pluck them from their sockets. It can be done very quickly even in a walk-by situation. Corrosive chemical dischargers have been designed as well as pepper blowers and pin firers.

Blinding renders the subject useless. It arouses pity from his sympathizers, but not the angry grief of martyrdom if he had been killed. What happens is that blindness is to the assassins a form of living death in the narrow definition. Of course, with rehabilitation and training, the subject can survive, but will have been neutralized for several years at least.

APPENDIX B: THE SILENT GRENADE

The silent grenade has use for the assassin in large gatherings such as ballrooms, receptions, or press conferences. The use of conventional grenades with their annunciatory explosion quickly brings police and rescue people to the scene and alerts guards to stop exiting attackers.

The grenade is in essence a volley gun which is silenced. There are seventeen barrels, four on each side of the fuse train central shaft. The barrels are fitted radially creating an "X" type construction. Each barrel is silenced and two rounds are muzzle loaded into the same. The weapon is initiated by electrical means or a more conventional strike release method. After a variable delay, the weapon starts to shoot the pellets; the recoil and thrusting on the rig cause it to gyrate wildly and to hop and skip spewing forth pellets as it goes.

Many people could be killed by such a device with thirty-four ball bearings tearing up the scene.

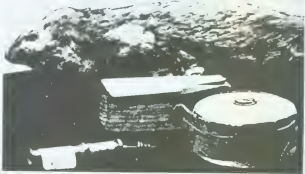
Strictly speaking it is a terror weapon, but in a more confined situation could be used to great effect being a Catherine Wheel of Destruction.

This tiny item called a butterfly land mine, ice popper, or dragon's tooth can be used under car seats, bed mattresses, and stair treads. More than merely a booby trap, it is adaptable for air piracy and conferences crashing because of its low metallic signature and size. It has a chemically adjusted dormant and active period. It was used by paratroopers in Viet Nam to seed trails in areas denying accessibility. Its domestic uses have already been alluded to, but scattering these along the routes of a cavalcade causes pure havoc.



1 | 8

MASTERCRAFT



Often mentioned, but never shown — is the rear-end exploding rat. It is ideal for sabotage and booby traps. When prodded in the proper location, the subject would want to prod it or move it causing it to explode. The dead rat is real and seemingly decaying, but has been stuffed with explosives. Photo: courtesy of French Army Museum

The Four Barrel Flame Wasp is easily adapted to urban use by putting the trigger mechanism in a carrying handle. The Thompson is the only one that would become 'jazz' with this item. It weighs twenty-five pounds and has four flame nozzles in four sections.





Note the rubber band assist on this 12 gauge Bamboo Shotgun with Trombone Action.

APPENDIX C: DISPOSAL

A question sure to rise in any discussion of civil assassination techniques and their aftermath viz — a dead body. What is to be done to or with the *corpus delicti*?

In some cases it is desirable to have a corpse present for its psychological salutatory effects on the adversary side; it is oft-times better to remove all traces of the assassination so as to leave the situation unclear as to whether such an event has taken place.

To go about shifting 175 lbs. say of dead weight is a major problem. Body bags or stretchers are the methods the professional body movers i.e., medical attendants employ and if you have a vehicle nearby then this method can be utilized with a team but where the extra help is available.

For short distances the Fireman's Lift could be used, but is high profile, and dragging leaves tell-tale heelmarks. The individual assassin must perforce be a butcher and at the very least remove from the scene the head and hands of the subject and these can be wrapped in the clothing which should also be stripped from the corpse. Plastic laundry and garbage bags will come in handy here.

If the whole body must be removed, then the classic steamer trunk, carpet roll, or hamper are too obvious. The torso can be carried in a backpack and these items are common enough to prompt indifference from the public. The plastic bags serve to contain a lot of the blood and attendant drippings, but it would be circumspect to wire tourniquets above and below the neck or limbs at the location of the cut. The cuts should be made by hacksaw. Bandage the stumps or tar them with roofing cement to staunch blood. Much blood will be lost, and this cannot be helped. Sawdust or absorbent floor cleaning compounds should be sprinkled and collected. The whole situation should be thoroughly cleaned and vacuumed, and this dirt should be collected and removed with the body. The body parts can be wrapped in muslin sacking during the

removal phase. Two trips with all clothing are first priority due to identity considerations, and then if possible come back for the torso. This should amount to two manageable 80 lb. loads.

Once removed from the situation the corpse must still be disposed of. Burying, in quicklime, or otherwise offers the most obvious choice, but dockets are replete with corpses turning up like a bad penny. Once more identity is a prime concern and an unidentifiable corpse is just that — a John Doe. The head and hands must be destroyed completely and this is best accomplished by incineration. It should take twenty-four hours to render down a body through gasoline soaking and the larger bones will have to be carbonized by burning with an oxy-acetylene torch. The head, particularly the teeth and jaw structure, will need similar treatment due to dental recordings. The ashes should be sifted and objects of human status should be burned further or pulverized. When complete the ashes should be strewn far and wide.

Forty-five gallon drums and concrete waders are favored by the crime set but bodies disposed of in this way must be heavily weighted to compensate for rot buoyancy that the corpse creates (which can be partially negated through evaporation.) Bodies take a long time to decay by these methods, and the sea does give up its dead at inopportune times.

If bodies must be buried then they should be buried at least twelve feet under and in an upright position as this will forestall the tell-tale depression that graves are subject to.

APPENDIX D: BLOODY AFFAIRS DEPT.

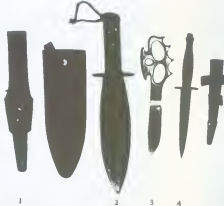
a/ When applying the Commando Strangle (see Hang Tough) the subject's weight is supported by the wire sling around his neck. Quicker death can be effected by slacking off on the wire momentarily to allow his neck muscles to relax and then re-applying pressure. Now; in the past it has been taught by others that the wire sling will slash the throat or even decapitate. It is possible that this may happen, but by no means probable. As the original sling was a cheese cutter such results could be had if a sawing action was used, but it is to be recommended that strangulation only should be the desired outcome of this method.

b/ If silent killing per se is required for a throat cutting, decapitation or strangulation technique it is necessary to control the subject's death paroxysms. The corpse must be physically restrained from his death throes by encircling his arms and legs with your own. He is embraced in this manner until still — the reasons are obvious to the initiated — the clattering of his boots or arms against the floor might well attract attention.

c/ The use of ice bullets as projectiles to thwart forensic examination can only be considered with the large bore shotguns. The cartridges have their shot and some wadding removed — wax or shellac is dripped in as waterproofing and then water or blood plasma is added and then the shotshell is deep frozen. The shells can be kept in a portable cooler or packed in ice and sawdust until just prior to loading and firing. Ice being very brittle may be strengthened by adding hair, wool or natural fibre. For extreme toughness paper pulp should be homogenized with the water and then frozen. Rock salt is lethal at point blank ranges and the crystals dissolve and flow away with the blood as a saline solution.



A fine collection of various knives and sheaths, including the "airborne" limited issue sleeve knife third from the left. Also, located at the far right is the "FREE BELGIAN AND FRENCH" knife.



- 1 Issue F8-Commando knife and scabbard.
- 2 G.S.S. Switchel Command Knife
- 3 Middle East Commando Knife
- 4 F.S. Commando Knife is modified Wilkinson Sword bayonet scabbard.

d/ Explosive sources for car bombing and room destruction are not mentioned in this series although grenades and bombs will have their place in assassination. A common source is often overlooked however and that is acetylene. By filling a few plastic garbage bags with this gas a most effective car bomb and incendiary can be constructed.

e/ Medical examiners when examining murdered corpses routinely search for needle puncture marks when death from an injected poison is suspected. If possible, a restrained subject should be injected in the belly button as the umbilicus is not searched for these tell-tale marks.

f/ By carefully drilling the base of a light bulb (bigger the better), gasoline or volatile solvents can be injected into the bulb with the result that it will shatter and simultaneously spark causing a conflagrating downpour or explosion when switched on. Best used in overhead fixtures of doorways, or stairwells.

g/ The clubbing of the subject's skull requires that the center of percussion be ascertained. Arrange to strike in such a way that one third of the club goes beyond his skull. Your strike will then be the most effective, and the bar will not jar your hand or arm.

h/ When using silenced .22 auto-loading pistols port flash and noise can be eliminated by placing the heel of the opposite palm against the slide. This will hold the slide forward and with no injury to you as long as firm pressure is applied. At close range your hand will also act as a screen against blood and tissue backlash. Of course the weapon will have to be worked manually to eject and load- (All ejected empty casings should be accounted for and pocketed in this line of work) If larger calibres up to 9mm, are being considered a dress leather glove will have to be worn to hold the slide closed.

1/ When stabbing for the heart; if time and circumstances allow, it is possible to feel the beat of the subject's heart transmitted through the blade to the hilt of the knife and the assassin will be able to feel the pulse and the diminishing of same while the subject expires

This hand-held Flame Weapon has the capability to incinerate subjects up to seventy feet away. The Pocket Flame Thrower is light, one-shot, disposable weapon. The upper frame shows liveball rolling across the ground to engulf the military subject.





The middle frame shows the unit in a safe or transport position.

The lower frame shows the weapon with the grip folded out. The grip cocks and arms the weapon prior to initiation of the flame cartridge. A smaller more compact model is available.

INTRODUCTION

100 Lessons 91 offers a continued selection of alternatives. The very act of committing a technique in writing tends to preclude it from future use. It is therefore necessary for the student to consider the methods offered and modify them to suit his peculiar needs for particular missions.

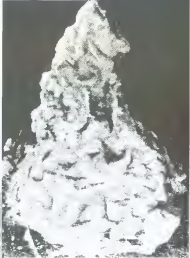
Rhetoric is kept to a minimum in these lessons and they are admittedly brief, but the essence of a method or situation need not be overstated. To dwell on possible eventualities and scenarios that may or may not occur is doing the reader no real service.

Some of the techniques presented may after initial perusal seem frivolous. This is not my intention. It is the odd and outlandish methods that have the best chance of succeeding by virtue of their novelty and surprise factors, and also because defenses haven't been prepared to combat them.

1978 has been a year of assassinations, many the readership is not aware of. The Bulgarian Defector killings are but the tip of the iceberg and the situation is much the same as it was in the '30's where cold warriors clashed by night. The issues are not important to this study, but the outcomes are. We in the West are losing. We are identified. We are localized. We are eliminated. This intolerable situation has developed because of a gentleman's agreement stipulating that they wouldn't hurt us if we didn't hurt them. In this business there aren't any gentlemen, and we're being hurt. Enough said.

The Special Weapons section presented here has been expanded, most of them have never been published for general readership before. This section should be of great interest and value where problem hits are concerned.

The assault on the body and the demise of the subject is the end result of these presentations. Kill without joy!



At least two operatives are required to effect the C.I.A. kidnapping technique utilizing the poly-urethane foam.

LESSON 21: THE BODY SNATCHERS

The C I A has had developed a kidnapping technique which involves the spraying of a poly-urethane foam from a pressurized container resembling a fire extinguisher, which may be carried like a M.U.B.A. or air-pac. The foam adheres on contact and sets up quickly. One container covers an area of eight cubic feet, if necessary.

It completely insulates the subject and immobilizes him, making the snatch immeasurably easier than other similar special purpose methods used previously. It sets in 10 to 20 seconds and hardens to a foam consistency in 5 minutes. The subject can harm neither himself nor his captors.

There is enough cellular airspace in the sponge-like concoction to preclude the subject's death from smothering. If desired, however, the foam can be mixed with less air, thus stifling the subject permanently.

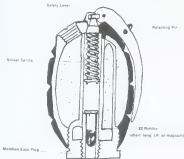
It is a complicated hit requiring two operatives to spray and bracket the adversary, and up to two more to move the hardened cocoon to its final location. The cocoon may be shaped after hardening to manageable dimensions to facilitate exfiltration with the body.

The foam material is now available commercially, and no longer needs to be stocked as a special item. When hardened, it becomes a brownish, rigid, lightweight, waterproof, heat and cold resistant, corrosion-proof mass. The cocoon may be perforated readily should it be necessary.

LESSON 22: THE HIT GRENADE

In close-in situation weapons this grenade converted to a pistol (designed for in-sack operations) stand off during hostage negotiations. It allows the user to employ the psychological effects of the grenade but with a selective lethality. It can be fired at a subject and not take out a room full of people who have been covered by the weapon.

The hit grenade is fired by pointing the base of the grenade at the subject and releasing the safety lever. The sound of initiation is not unlike that of the regular grenade and the smoke and noise would cause onlookers to believe that the fuse was burning and the grenade about to explode. Properly co-ordinated, this moment could be used to escape while others took cover.



Standard Mills grenade 36 M after removal of fuse, defoliant, and filler note modification of base plug



A common Cooper's Adze like this makes an excellent weapon in close combat situations where firearms are inappropriate

LESSON 23: ADZE INFINITUM

The war adze is a primitive bladed weapon which originally was made by embedding a chisel-like blade in a section of tree trunk with a branch still attached. The mortise for the tang of the chisel is cut into the trunk section, while the branch forms a handle. Sometimes the shaft is turned down to give more "whip" to a blow, somewhat like the spring lash.

The war adze functions as both an axe and a chisel. It can penetrate right through rib bones to the heart or sever the spine with a single blow.

It packs more force than a knife and penetrates deeper than a club. It can be designed in a short handle size allowing it to be pass parries, or inflict a wound on the back from the front, or vice versa by virtue of its characteristic shape.

It can be used to effect the Roman endgame by striking between the collar bones behind the rib cage. The blade penetrates the upper chest blood vessels, and in to the heart itself.

When sharpened and used as an adze, the G.I. entrenching tool is one of the best hand-to-hand combat weapons around. It can cleave a head or split a chest handily, and was a favorite weapon used during World War I trench raids.

The shape of the war adze allows it to be also used as a climbing tool, another of its alternate uses is as a body hook whereby, particularly messy corpses may be dragged about.

LESSON 24: A LIST OF PLANT POISONS

- Amur Creeper** The bulbs cause vomiting and nervous excitement
- Azalea** All parts produce nausea, vomiting, depression, respiration, distress, prostration and coma. Fatal
- Baobab Tree** All parts produce lower blood pulse, vomiting and shock. Fatal
- Bleeding Hearts** Foliage and roots, fatal in large amounts
- Bittersweet** All parts may severely injure the digestive system
- Cassia** Green berries affects lungs, kidneys, heart and nervous system. Fatal
- Cayenne** Be Still Tree (q.v.)
- Cayenne** Deadly Tonic (holamine)
- Caster Beans** Produces vomiting, purgation, delirium and coma. Contains ricin. Fatal
- Common Hemlock** All parts toxic attacks heart. Fatal
- Cherries** Wild and domestic bogs and foliage Releases cyanide when eaten. Shortness of breath, excitement and laming within minutes. Fatal
- China Berry Tree** Attacks nervous system via fruit. Narcotic
- China Tree** China Berry Tree (q.v.)
- Cock's Eye** Seeds subcutaneous emplacement. Fatal (4 hrs)
- Crow Foot** Seed produce convulsions. Contains strychnine and brucine
- Daphn** Berries have killed children. Fatal
- Digitalis** All parts produce burning and irritation to tongue and mouth. Swollen tongue may block throat. Death can occur (Under circumstances fatal)
- Doan's Hydrant** Produces hyper sensitivity, hallucinations and melancholia for several hours. Delirium
- Dutchman's Breckles** Bleeding Hearts (q.v.)
- Dwarf Elm** Digitalis (q.v.)
- East Indian Nigella** Produces convulsions. Contains strychnine and brucine. (Death possible due to exhaustion)
- Elderberry** All parts except berries produce vomiting and digestive distress
- English Elm** Digitalis (q.v.)
- Fish Liver Oil** All parts produce convulsions. Contains strychnine

ging and brucine (Death possible due to exhaustion)

Fish Poison Tree Excites nervous system, causes spasms followed by deep sleep. Contains picrotoxin.

Florida Leaves stimulate the heart. Contains digitalis. Produces circulation disorder and confusion, may be fatal.

Florida Poison Tree Produces incapacitation through vomiting and purgation. Contains strophanthin and more.

Florida Sycamore All parts contain narcotic saporine and death poison colchicine (fatal dose 3 grams)

Florida Tree Bear-like seed capsules induce staggering, convulsions, and coma. May be fatal.

Florida Poison Tree Curare taken from bark. Contains curare strechnine and brucine. Produces respiratory collapse. Fatal (1 hr.)

Florida Tree Balbs produce vomiting and purgation. Exhaustion may be fatal.

Florida Tree Root is powerful emetic, also depressant.

Florida Tree Seeds cause severe but not fatal digestive distress.

Florida Tree Roots contain crystals of calcium oxalate that cause intense irritation to mouth and tongue (similar to dumbbells).

Florida Tree Fish Poison Tree (q.v.)

Florida Tree The berries produce severe nervous and digestive upset. Fatal.

Florida Tree Crab's Eye (q.v.)

Florida Tree All parts cause delirium. Has proven fatal.

Florida Tree (Crown Fig) (q.v.)

Florida Tree (Crown Fig) (q.v.)

Florida Tree Seeds and young plants produce severe nervous and digestive upset. May be fatal.

Florida Tree (Crown Fig) (q.v.)

Florida Tree Roots contain 16 active toxic substances. Fruit may cause diarrhea.

Florida Tree (Crown Fig) (q.v.)

Florida Tree Berries Fatal.

Florida Tree Roots produce digestive upset and nervous excitement.

Florida Tree Berries May be fatal.

Florida Tree (Crown Fig) (q.v.)

Florida Tree Berries produce intense digestive and nervous upset. Fatal.

Florida Tree (Crown Fig) (q.v.)

Florida Tree Foliage and berries affect kidneys, symptoms delayed days or weeks. Pain and discomfort.

- Dangerous** Leaves and branches produce digestive upset and induce heart attacks. Fatal. Extremely poisonous.
- Jimson Weed** (q.v.)
- Madagascar** Leaves. Fatal (One leaf will kill a child)
- Round-headed** All parts. Used as an executionary plant in ancient times. Fatal.
- White L.** Milky sap is skin irritant. Contains toxicodendrol.
- White W.** Crow Fig (q.v.)
- White** (Gambel) Causes vomiting, purgation and paralysis a.k.a. Ordeal Tree for obvious reasons. Contains cerberin and tangerine. May be fatal.
- White** Vines and foliage produce severe digestive and nervous disorder. Contains alkaloid poisons.
- White of India** China Berry Tree (q.v.)
- White** And Raw seeds produce violent purgation, death caused by exhaustion.
- Red Sage** Camara (q.v.)
- Rhubarb** Leaf blade produces convulsions followed by coma. Fatal (large amounts, raw or cooked)
- Round** Pea A single pea has caused death. Castor Bean (q.v.)
- St Ignace** Bean Produces convulsions. Contains brucine.
- Star of Bethlehem** Bulbs cause vomiting and nervous excitement.
- Thorn Apple** Jimson Weed (q.v.) Common cause of poisoning.
- Tumam** Vines and foliage produce digestive upset and nervous disorder. Related to Nightshade (q.v.) Contains alkaloid poisons.
- Tracing Poison Oak** Poison Ivy (q.v.)
- Upas Tree** Milky sap produces vomiting, purgation and paralysis. Contains antianin and used as arrow poison (Malaya). Fatal.
- Water Hemlock** All parts produce violent and painful convulsions. Many have died from Water Hemlock poisoning. Fatal.
- White Wood** Kumbé Bean. Gabon Arrow Poison (q.v.)
- White** Seeds, pods produce digestive upset.
- Yellow** (Gambel) Be Still Tree (q.v.)
- Yew** Foliage. Death occurs without any preliminary symptoms. Fatal.

LESSON 15: DRILLED TO DEATH

This lesson headline might engender kind memories of your friendly D I, but in this case it refers to the lethal employment of the new portable rechargeable electric drills.

The drill is a harmless enough item when used as designed, but when turned against the human body it is a fearsome weapon. It can readily penetrate the skull easily, sever the spine, or scramble the heart muscles.

This tool is a rather quiet device, with different drill bits and attachments, it is highly effective in penetrating all types of human tissue.

Being so mundane a tool, it is not considered a dangerous weapon. Thus, having one in your possession would not attract attention or comment.

Such a drill can be used to effect entry into a building by drilling through its lock cylinders, and then turned against the subject.

Knee-capping, a form of half-way assassination practiced in Northern Ireland and of late in Italy, is perpetrated by shooting the subject in the knee(s) or elbow joint(s), according to the summary sentence being mired out.

A new twist to speak emerged in Belfast recently when the I R A "knee-capped" a subject with a Black&Decker portable drill, not penetrating it frontally as one might expect or hope, but from side to side.

The effect of a similar technique directed against the base of the skull is of concern here.

LESSON 26: D.M.S.O.

TOUCAT has experimented with a chemical known by the initials "DMSO." Its proper name is *dimethyl sulphoxide*. By itself, this chemical is colorless, odorless, non-toxic, and has a bitter taste. It penetrates through human skin pores easily into the bloodstream, making it an ideal tool for use in contrapersonal operations.

Besides entering the body through pores or broken skin, DMSO has several other very interesting properties:

- It can carry with it other solutions.
- By itself it is an analgesic.
- It can enhance or reduce the effects of other drugs, whether mixed with it or already present in the body.
- It can be taken in order to reduce the effects of exposure to radiation.

Presently, dimethyl sulphoxide is used as a carrier agent by vets to tranquilize horses and cows.

To prove this chemical's remarkable ability to yourself, mix some of it with some ketchup, and smear it on your finger. You should be able to taste the ketchup in a short while. The absorption rate will vary up to ten minutes, depending on the solution carried.

Certain other (and more lethal) solutions are absorbed and assimilated with extreme rapidity, however.

LESSON 27: FAKED SUICIDE CHECKLIST

| Here: | Most Likely: |
|-----------------|---|
| Weapon | Handgun |
| Calibre | .22 |
| Shots Fired | One Round |
| Location | Indoors |
| Anatomical Area | Right Temple (if subject is right-handed) |
| Sex | Male |
| Race | White |
| Season | Spring or Fall |
| Time Of Day | 8:00 am to 4:00 p.m. |
| Day Of Week | (not a factor) |
| Age Group | 40 to 60 |
| State (USA) | California |

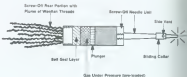
Note further that bullets fired into mouth must pass tongue to tend to be suicide indicator. Suicide Note: blank sheet of paper in typewriter or on desk, with pen will give investigators the impression that subject considered writing a suicide note, rather than assassin trying to fake same.



Black - Cindy - Matt

interest in the hunt). By making the populated areas and milling with the crowds, the scent trail will be well queried and the tracking dogs thwarted. Due consideration ought to be paid to the human man-tracker. Visual spoor or tracks and broken and bent foliage must be obliterated or set aright. This is best accomplished by walking backwards through the "good sign" area and straightening stalks and erasing footprints. It is worth mentioning that not all "signs" must be eradicated, tracks of other animals on the trail or which cross your path should not be scrubbed away as this might in itself attract attention.

People Sniffer Sensors used in Viet Nam were, when discovered by VC, smothered in dirty laundry, sending a battalion used impulse back to reception centres, making their readings a lot of B O.



"Anesthetic dart used with DIST-INJECT blowpipe manufactured by Peter Ott A.G., a pharmaceutical company in Basel, Switzerland. The tube is a simple piece of plain plastic tubing with no mouth piece and 1/2" bore. The dart is the sophisticated part of the apparatus. When the needle point penetrates, the collar is shifted away from the side vent allowing the narcotic to escape into the wound under the pressure of the gas against the plunger. If the dart could be made lighter the effective range could be improved."

"I have used the blowpipe on the police firing range and at short range, 5 yards or so, one can achieve high accuracy with only a few goes. These items were originally marketed for use by cops and game park wardens, etc. Hell, I believe, is unique in adapting them for anti-rabies use."

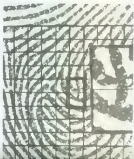
Statement by Arthur G. Crawford



John M. Moore

Author's Doberman, "Dobie," displays attentiveness, fearlessness, and strength of that breed.

Actual finger (right). Print inset (left) shows pore detail used as 'point' in investigation



Fake right thumb-print. Latent print was taken from a clay impression

LESSON 42: FINGER FAKING

A judge once passed an observation about the alibi given by an accused murderer. " If 200 (persons) swore they had sat in a circle around the accused from 4 p.m. to 4 a.m. it would be nothing in my mind compared with the unexplained bloody thumbprint."

Such is the sanctity of the fingerprint in the eyes of the law, that they believe it cannot be faked or duplicated and is a proof positive that the bearer of the prints was at the scene. This is not necessarily so and we can use this "evidence" against the investigators to alter the assassin's identity and to lead the search in different directions.

First it is necessary that the assassin realize that he must be conscious of any evidence he leaves behind during a hit. (It would be a good idea, if circumstances allow, to have an evidence man at hand to dust the area for prints, other fibres and traces, "police up" and remove these items from the scene). In situations where this is not feasible the assassin must train himself in detection and forensics and wipe his prints, dig out used bullets, scrape blood spots, vacuum, and generally sanitize the area.

The best thing to do about fingerprints is to not leave any. Fingerprints is a general term but the reader is reminded it applies equally to the palms and soles and even the cheeks (e.g. pressed against a window). Wearing gloves is a traditional method and is great, if you can wear them without arousing comment indoors and on warm days. Be certain the gloves are destroyed, as they in turn leave identifiable glove prints just as damning. The wise boys in the crime set use rubber gloves, but forget that when they dispose of them their prints are on the inner surfaces of the glove. It is only necessary to cut them in two to get at the prints.

Fingerprints can be temporarily removed by surgery, but the best choice is to fill them in with nail polish or airplane glue. This method can be used in public, unlike rubber gloves. If objects must be handled, hand-aids or finger cots could be used without attracting too much notice when wrapped around fingers. Fingerprints may be worn down by sanding them smooth like the veteran safecrackers do with a piece of sandpaper under the lapel (Bricklayers' prints are often worn away). Dish-washers and char-women are also notorious for their poor prints). An alternative to the foregoing might be to coat your fingers with graphite grease. Your prints will stick out like a sore

thumb and make obvious areas where they must be wiped from. You should also develop a habit of smearing your print wherever and whenever you might leave it off duty. It is not necessary to polish the glasses and silverware, but smearing your dabs can become an instinctive action.

During WWI the U. S. Navy came out with "dog-tags" that bore the etched impression of the wearer's thumbprint as a means of identification. By etching the impression into monel metal, the ridges and depressions were a perfect 3-D copy of the print. This etching process is done photographically by sensitizing the metal plate to light and the photo of the fingerprint (11) hardening the matrix where the light shines through the negative and leaving it soft under the shadow of the lines. The etching acid eats through the soft areas and bites into the plate of metal. In a few minutes the acid is killed by dilution and the impression remains on the metal. It is therefore only necessary to reverse the negative to obtain a positive impression.

This process of etching is an everyday thing in the printing trade. The positive impressions of an innocent or dead person could then be used at the scene of a hit to mislead the investigators. By rubbing the impressions against your skin and removing some of your skin's grease, you leave behind a fingerprint belonging to another when you apply it to some objects. (Don't make them too perfect.) Positive latex casts of the negative print could be obtained quite easily and these glued to your own hands and "greased" with sweat to leave incriminating prints throughout and in a natural manner. Cadaver prints might be used in a similar application and a human glove worn or at least skin suits. It is not too outlandish to consider using the prints of a previous subject who has "mysteriously disappeared" as cover in a later hit. Investigators will be forced to the conclusion that he is still alive, and stop one investigation and initiate another with the dead man as the number one suspect.

The gloves of bionic hands (prosthesis) are duplicates of existing hands and duplicate the prints and pores of real hands and fingers. They can be worn with finger faking in mind.

On a closing note. If you suspect you might be "voice-printing," buy one of the kids' helium filled balloons and make your call after breathing in the mixed-air filling. This causes your vocal chords to vibrate at a different frequency and is more effective in disguising your voice than mimics or false palate plates.

LESSON 43: UNDER A QUIET GUN

All the advantages lay with the assassin in this scenario. A small detachment of soldiers is caught out in the open by a sniping assassin using a silenced rifle. He shoots the leader and radio man before the rest of the squad can react. One man rushes over to his fallen comrade and is stricken himself. The others go to rock n' roll and sprays a covering fire at the likely ambush positions. One by one they are picked off. Those not already killed or wounded try to run for it, firing wildly and are precisely killed.

A true story was related to me by a German named Luther. Luther was a young man when WWII was drawing to a close in the region of Eastern Germany where he was from. Literally a schoolboy, he was pressed into service to defend his village from the advancing Russians. The leader of the motley defense force was a sergeant, a teacher from Berlin, who gave the boys a quick course in which end of a rifle to point at the enemy. They spent the night in positions just within the brush lot of a farm and were to advance at day break across the open space to another brush area 200 meters distance. The sergeant roused his "troops" and led them forward in the best "over the top" tradition. Only he stumbled and slipped on the earthen lip of his foxhole. The inexperienced boys stopped advancing and rushed to get the man to his feet. His body was limp and they thought he might have been wounded by his fall. They rolled him over. Just below his helmet brim and above his left eye was a bullet hole. A Russian sniper had nailed him with a silent Mosin-Nagant. The boys peered their eyes for him and spotted him in the crotch of a tree in the opposite wood lot. Every gun was brought to bear and the tree disintegrated under rifle and machine gun fire.

Having considered both the scenario and the first person account of Luther, we must consider some tactics that might be worthwhile in countering hostile fire from silenced weapons. First if you see a man go down you must all go down. Second, be conscious of the thud of a bullet which can be as loud as a shot. Try to determine the direction it came from. Even if the gun is quiet the ricochets are just as whirringly loud as regular bullets. The downed man should be examined as to where he has been hit. Use this to determine the direction of the fire. Once you know the direction you lose that surrounded-on-all-sides feeling. Although still feeling naked you are in effect half-dressed.

once you know where the sniper within a 180-degree area. Packs and impediments can be thrown up in front of the defenders more as a screen than a barricade. Third, there must be no response to silenced fire, as in laying down covering volleys. The sniper is a pro or he would not be a sniper in the first place. The reaction fire from your team is expected and allowed for. Your silence is not allowed for however, and will encourage him to fire more rounds trying to elicit that response. This is where it is necessary to really pay attention to the incoming fire. The creases of his bullets on the ground and their direction through the packs must be ascertained as to direction and azimuth. (Any dead or seriously wounded must be added to the equipment pile to beef up its resistance). Domestic animals that may be in nearby fields will look towards the sniper's position. Birds will also be scared away as their hearing is more acute and they are closer to the sniper. You cannot find this out by firing blindly, as this would hopelessly spook all the wildlife in the vicinity. Military weapons are in reality only moderated and not truly silenced. Port noise and flash as well as a modicum of muzzle blast will disturb the foliage and be noticeable to intent observers and listeners. Once the sniper is located he is treated like any other. Flanking actions can take place, and covering fire and smoke initiated. During flank movement the "area of confusion" with suppressed weapons is diminished and "certain location" ascertained. (Smoke is not used initially as you have to locate him as a first priority).

In domestic situations in executive protective service you might consider wearing a hearing aid as a standard item of equipment to amplify sounds received. Being at a normal hearing level and wearing a hearing aid will enable you to detect and locate the position of hostile fire quicker than your colleagues. (It also comes in handy listening to whispers behind your back and conversations at the next table, and might well alert you to hostile plots against your employer). If it so happens that you are hit and survive you might be able to return fire by learning to recognise the difference between an entrance and exit wound. Use this information in regards to your position when shot to locate the silenced sniper. As a general rule the sniper will be on the quiet side of the action. Broken windows, flying splinters and ricochets of impacting bullets will dangerously occupy your attention when you should be looking away from the down-range noises to the quiet source of the mayhem.

Much of the foregoing is academic as you will never hear the off that kills you anyway. But in ambush situations and with good aim and luck you might be able to turn the tables on the sniper as outlined.

LESSON 44: TARGET U

A rather misleading title for this lesson but entirely appropriate as the discussion will concern your learning to be a target and receiver of bullets.

Most combat shooters assume positions that would lead to the conclusion that they think they are immortal. The riding horse stance, basic squat, or Weaver and its variants are fine for shooting from but also excellent for shooting into. If you consider the body as a structure of flesh, bone, and gristle you will quickly see why the full frontal approach to combat shooting is seriously wrong. That your heart is just under your chest and rib cage is obvious. Two or three inches of bullet penetration through this area will get the projectile to the heart and journey's end. It is possible that the riding horse method of firing was started by the old cavalry men and cowpokes. They fired from horseback and had the horse's head for protection. When they dismounted they continued the stance from habit.

By turning sideways to fire at your adversary in the best of the old-time duelists' tradition, you accomplish a couple of important things. Your heart is placed under a foot of meat and bone, your dimensions are halved and your chances doubled of not being hit. By firing with a crooked arm in the Swiss or siwy style, an incoming round would have to traverse the thickness of the forearm, upper arm and chest. If heavy calibres have to be handled, the leading foot can be extended and the weight placed on it, with the left giving balance and support. This move lowers your overall height and makes you a small edge-on target, yet as stable as a fencer or old-time, now disdained, target shooter/duelist. The mass of your gun gives a degree of solid protection to your throat and lower head.

Perhaps the best advice to give when one has been fired upon by surprise does not have to be given at all. Instantively you will hit the deck, which is the best response. But what follows is blind panic and an overriding urge to get up and get out of there, which seems to attract bullets like magnetism. Consider that if you remain prone you are an earth-hugging creature and very hard to kill, especially if your feet are pointing towards the direction of fire. By rolling over onto your back you can still draw your weapon, but do not then make the mistake of pointing headfirst at the firer. In the feet first-flas-on-your-back attitude you can draw up your knees and use them as a tissue

Shield. Brace to support your weapon, exactly like the long range pistol shooters do. Any bullets coming your way would have to impact first on your lower legs and abdomen, absorbing much of the shock of impact and possibly deflecting a lethal round. When you think of it, any extra tissue in front of the heart is a good idea. An assassin is going to shoot you and there is no defeat. You are going to be hit and you cannot rush him or hide. Cross your arms over your chest and heart. You might well still be killed but it is an "edge," as the bullet could be stopped or deflected. An unexpected knife thrust as you would allow this technique even more favor.

The biggest factor to overcome when it all boils down is the clean suit or uniform syndrome. Psychologically you do not want to get down and grovel in the dirt or mud puddles when suddenly opened fire upon because you will spoil your outfit. Blood stains are hard to get out. Police officers in bodyguard service are the worst offenders here.

In modern soldiering there is a tendency to move equipment off the chest and back and sling it from the waist. But when you observe the doughboys and tommyes of the First War and shake your head in sympathy at the equipment they had to lug around, consider your granddad's tales about bullets and shrapnel stopped by a bandolier, gas mask, or grenade. All that impedimenta around the chest and upper body served to slow down missiles and a lot of the surviving was accomplished with some assistance from "the Good Lord." Literature is replete with Bibles and tin snare catching bullets and saving the target: you.

You might not consider your weapon as a shield but consider which weapon would you rather shoot from: a Thompson w/ fifty round drum or Thompson with stick mag? That big old mag protects the chest far better than the skinny mag. Again the question, a Sten or an M-3? The Sten lowers your prone profile to the minimum possible while the M-3 and others raise it up, into the incoming. Guns on your belt are nice but a shoulder-holstered gun protects the heart on the near side. The list could go on and on to make one point, you are a target and you had better do something about it.

LESSON 45: TARGET VIP

The first consideration when rendering bodyguard service is your commitment to the VIP. It must be clear in your own mind that his life is more important than yours and you must protect him with as much sincerity and dedication as you might your own child. You must be able to be called on to die willingly to protect the VIP. If you do not feel this way then you had better not serve him, as you will be of no use in the crunch. Another cancelling factor is stature. If the VIP is taller than you, you are of little use to him. Imagine guarding Charles DeGaulle if you are only 5'10" or Winston Churchill and weigh only 130 lbs.

The bodyguard is not however a goon or personal servant. He cannot perform his proper function if he is used as a messenger and chauffeur. He should not be expected to open doors or answer the phone. At times he must be as abrupt to approach boorishness if engaged in conversation. He is a tool, a lifesaving functionary, that should not be impaired in any way by his client's whim. The idea of a president wading into a crowd might appeal to the masses but sends cold chills to the protective staff. This staff must have the legislated or at least clearly laid down authority to veto a president's wishes, should they feel he is needlessly endangering himself or his staff in such situations.

De rigueur items of personal attire while bodyguarding VIP's are safety-steeled-toecapped shoes. In milling crowds and pressing mobs the protective staff are often trampled in the crush. Apart from protecting the feet they can also turn into weapons should someone need to be subdued as these (dress) shoes can demolish an assailant.

The dark sunglasses synonymous with bodyguarding should be of tempered industrial style glass. The objects thrown at a VIP are oftentimes quite nasty and the bodyguard should not have to duck and fear them. The glasses limit the stinging effects of many popping flash bulbs by newsmen and leave you alert for trouble. The use of a hearing aid has been alluded to in the silenced fire section. If there is a bodyguard team, a leader can have a radio device installed in a hearing aid that will monitor the heartbeat of the VIP at all times. The sensor is worn as a modulation or wristband by the VIP. Such devices are available to monitor the outpatients of cardiac clinics. The stress the VIP is under during circumstances where the bodyguard is only a

step or two away and not aware of it now apparent through the radio setup. Ties should be pull-away clip type for obvious reasons. Body armor for you and the VIP should always be worn. Not for your protection as much as his, for bullets coming at him must get by you first. A high speed .223 round might pass through your armor and chest and still exit and hit the VIP, but such a bullet would be hard pressed to transit both your armor and his chest plate. You might consider having a roll of bulletproof material under the arm of one of the staff in open air sojourns with the VIP. If he comes under fire he can be bundled up in the roll, forming a cocoon of protection, and body-bagged out of the area.

At times when it really "has the fan" the VIP must be thrown to the ground and laid upon by the guard. Other members of the staff provide zonal protection covering their areas of responsibility. If a team member is wounded he must be used as the shield and allow the officer providing that function to get up and take his position. Further wounded should act as shields behind which the effective staff can operate. There is no spirit of self-sacrifice here, just a bloody practicality. Should any member of the staff not be doing his job due to "shellshock" and such, he should be shot and used as a shield.

Falling on grenades is fine for the movies, but jumping on them with both feet might save your life too. If the ground is soft, the grenade is forced under the surface and much of the danger area is removed. When the thing does blow you have once again placed your vitals at a comparably farther distance from the explosion and although you can expect to be wounded, it is not the suicidal grenade smothering act. The usual combat trick of throwing the grenade back or laying flat next to the grenade cannot be considered in bodyguarding, as the VIP would have to be as well trained as you in the latter case and exposed to greater danger in the toss-back gambit.

In recent times the bodyguards in Europe — particularly Germany and Italy — have been killed outright by selective assassins. Members of the assassination squad are assigned to kill a specific guard while another takes up the task of killing/kidnapping/knee-capping the VIP. (As an aside, hockey players wear knee pads made of ballistic nylon — covered by the same patent — and I am surprised there has not been a rush on these items by the Europeans. Outlandish? Perhaps, you have to be "knee-ed" to know.)

LESSON 46: CURSE THE DARKNESS

In keeping with the lesson on silenced fire it is necessary now to consider tactics when under night scope directed fire.

The first point to consider is that there is no longer any such thing as "cover of darkness." Night is day. Camouflage, use of cover, and stealth are now just as important at night. The best way to practice with night scope situations is in the daylight. Apply this experience in the dark and you cannot go wrong. Night scopes are wonderful gadgets but they are not miracle weapons. They cannot see through fog, and they are not effective in conditions of changing light, like at dusk or dawn (when attacks are normally mounted). Smoke grenades allow you to function behind and WP causes burnout in the older units and switches off the new ones. Spotlights and parachute flares even the odds a little if you do not have scopes of your own. Present scopes are still rather temperamental and do emit a running hum which might alert an infiltrator.

The use of mirrors as a defensive tactic has application against the new wave of weapons. By carrying mirror shields like the Romans of old you have a defense against night scopes, thermal imagers, and even lasers. The shields could be made from ballistic resistant plastic. One could advance invisibly behind them under thermal image scoping. In light gathering situations at night the mirror is not the beacon it is in the daytime and reflects only the surrounding foliage back at the light gatherer.

Creatures such as cats and owls can see at night because their light gathering apparatus, the pupils of their eyes, widen and take in more light. This can be induced chemically in humans by putting belladonna drops into the eyes, which in certain situations allows you to see in the dark. In conditions of total darkness, fighting in rooms, basements or caves, the night scope is no help at all.

Night scoped silenced weapons are bad news for those down range, but he still has to see you to shoot you. If you keep your movements to bounds from cover to cover you can continue on as before. Future combat teams can look forward to a man pack radar that will locate the direction of incoming small arms fire to within 30 degrees, silenced or not.

Night scopes are of little use in dense environments like jungles, bush, forests, and tall grass — in short, most likely combat areas.

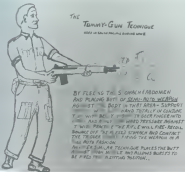
They are quite good when used literally "in the field" and are yet not too well suited for city streets where a necklace of streetlights flares the system off for its own protection. (An assassin taking aim on a man getting into his car would have to be quick to fire before the man turned his lights on and would be better served with a standard weapon with radium light delineation.)

The use of this exotic paraphernalia will make neurotics of future soldiers and the cumulative effect of having to fight 24 hours a day will sap the strength of any man. We are fast reaching a point where the technology required to handle and service these weapons will not be available on the battlefield and the soldier/technician will not be able to fight without a computer whilst the peasants slither ever forwards.

LESSON 47: FAST-FIRING FOLIO

- 22 cal Zip-Zap SMG
- The Tummy-Gun Technique
- Shoe-String Machine Gun
- 9mm Hi-Power Conversion
- AR-15 Full Auto
- Full Auto Revolver
- AR-180 Full Auto Conversions

John Williams

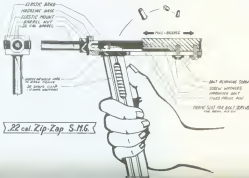


The Tummy-Gun Technique

NOTE: ON SOME WEAPONS, SUPPORT HAND

BY FIRING THE 5 GRAIN CARTRIDGE
AND PLACING BUTT OF SLING-AUTO WEAPON
AGAINST THE BELT IN THAT AREA - SUPPORT
HAND WITH FINGER AND THUMB IN CANTER
TUCK WITH BELT TUCK IN BELT POUCH INTO
CANTER AND BELT TUCK HAND FINGER ADJUST
TUCK POUCH OF THE RIFLE AND FULL-AUTO
SHOOT OFF THE RIFLE STRONG AND CONTACT
THE TUCKER (HAND) FIRING THE WEAPON IN A
TUCK AUTO POSITION

REVERSE TUCK-AUT TECHNIQUE PLACES THE BUTT
AGAINST THE BELT AND BELT TUCKED TO
BE FIRING THE WEAPON.



CONVERSION OF AR-15 TO FULL-AUTO

ORIGINL NOTCH

FILED NOTCH



UNMODIFIED



MODIFIED

BY FILING THE NOTCH AS SHOWN THE HAMMER IS PREVENTED FROM ENGAGING THE DISCONNECTOR THIS ACTION IS NECESSARY TO CONVERT THE WEAPON TO FIRE FULL-AUTO. (REMOVING THE BUFFER SPRING MAY HELP THE OPERATION.)

John W.



IDEA GOES BACK TO BRITISH PATENT
1930/1931 OF ROBERT POLLOCK
DEVICE SHOWN USED IN U.S. MURDER 1977

FULL-AUTO REVOLVER:
SECTION OF M-1 BARREL
THREADED TO FIT 30 M-1
BLACK HAWK REVOLVER
CYLINDER PIN DRIVEN TO
REAR AFTER FIRST SHOT WILL
COCK HAMMER, ROTATE CYLINDER
AND FIRE AUTOMATICALLY IF TRIGGER
HELD TO THE REAR.

LESSON 48: HOMEMADE ATOMIC WEAPONS

The manufacture of an atom bomb has been presented earlier (HTK III Lesson 38) and does presume an access to material handling facilities and possession of the nuclear materials, a difficult proposition for the amateur.

Nuclear waste products are available, however, in sites designed to protect us rather than the materials from us. While these deadly radioactive garbage cans cannot in any sense be converted into the mushroom cloud A-bombs of the military, they can be blown to atoms with standard explosives and their radioactive debris spread far and wide. The devices could range from grenade size to block-buster. The radioactive poison dust inhaled or absorbed by the subject should kill him in short order. Due consideration to the handling of this garbage should be paid by the assassin by following the handling and dosimeter monitoring techniques of A-plant workers.

Radium dial, common in old-time alarm clocks, still nonetheless contain radium. The paint could be scraped off, pulverized, and introduced into the salt and sugar of the subject's table. It is an insidious poison that might take five or ten years to reach a fatal conclusion, but by that time the assassin will have been long gone and forgotten. The subject is killed literally by the "hands of time."

Other timely devices are the L.C.D. and L.E.D. wristwatches so popular nowadays. The light display function is carried out by a diode which contains highly toxic and radioactive uranium phosphide. It is a minuscule amount and the manufacturers never thought anyone would consume their product. By removing and pulverizing a quantity of these components and dusting them on the subject's food he will be killed (quickly this time) by a rather exotic and complex process, difficult to detect and irreversible.

Although no longer radioactive, depleted uranium has uses as a projectile and bomb casing. It is available commercially and is known as Stabloy. It is used in the keels of sailboats and as wing weights in small planes. It is also used in place of tungsten carbide in anti-tank ammo. It has an exothermic reaction with the steel when it impacts at high velocities. Similar reactions are obtainable with mosh-metal.



DRAGONFLY: Rocket pistol



Component parts showing igniter arrangement.

LESSON 49: DRAGON FLY

TECHNICAL FILE

Electronic Parts List

- 1 (one) miniature SPDT Switch used as TRIGGER
- 1 (one) miniature Slide Switch used as SAFETY
- 1 (one) 4 Volt Battery used as POWER SOURCE
- 1 (one) Battery Cap

One 8" x 10" x 1/4" sheet of acrylic plastic and a small sheet of 1/8" acrylic plastic for grip plates. The receiver is made from three pieces of the 1/4" plastic which were shaped to house components and assembled with model airplane glue. The launching rail was made from plastic hobby "H" beam materials. For the receiver rails two 3/16" sections were glued to the rocket motor body. The rails are so spaced as to allow a freely sliding guide channel for the projectile. There is a blast deflector at the base of the slide which also serves as an abutment for the igniter unit. The igniter unit is made from rolled manila paper which wraps around the small flash bulb and then is extended to roll around the base of the rocket engine.

The roll is made from soaking the paper first in muckluge and winding into the required dimensions. After drying it forms a strong cardboard assembly that allows the bulb to be inserted and snugly accepts the rocket engine. The regular igniter fuse is used but when the bulb pops, the fuse is fired, launching the projectile.

The warhead in this case is the base of a test tube that has been used to form a fragile nose cone. Inside the nose cone is space for chemicals, poisons, or incendiaries. In this unit there are two empty glycerine containers for demonstration purposes.

There is sufficient "spike" in the rocket engine's launching impulse (a booster unit) to reach a high speed quickly and move a six ounce unit. The fins are of "doped" 1/16" balsa and are arranged to form a rudimentary sighting arrangement of the "X" type. Gullies were made from 5 minute epoxy which was used throughout construction where strength was important. The entire unit took two evenings to construct and is of low magnetic materials to by-pass detectors. This item could be used on board an aircraft without difficulty.

With the inherent inaccuracy expected from rocket weapons it is



Layout of components, showing V-shaped igniter.



Right hand view



Rear (sighting) view.

Fig. 27a



Left hand view.

Fig. 27b

useful as an area weapon only. At close ranges it may be aimed at specific targets. Penetration is not a consideration with the glass nose cone, the desired effect being to have it smash against the subject's skin and deposit a poison payload.

Reportedly this device is based on a Swedish Unit of similar construction.

LESSON 50: INQUIRY ASSISTANCE — A TORTUOUS FUTURE

It has, also, been commonplace within various police states to apply torture in their investigations of the disloyal opposition.

Torture is a crude, primitive and not too trustworthy way of extracting information from the victim. Psychological torture has come into vogue since the brainwashing techniques were introduced in the latter half of this century, drug induced fits and spasms that wrack the body are a recent refinement. All torture depends on pain of some form and so is limited by the fact that pain is subjective and when an intolerable pain is suffered the body no longer feels it. Natural morphine is secreted and the pain is negated. This is a reason why dreadfully mangled soldiers and accident victims have a calmness and serenity when death approaches, for they are immune to pain by the very fact that their wounds are so painful. The body may be suffering externally but the psyche is quite calm and composed.

Recent experiments however are to change this last refuge of a dying man or torture victim. The research is along the lines of an inhibitor or antidote for the natural brain morphine. This will send the victim into the Shades wailing and screaming, writhing in pain and anguish that will be felt till his last breath. The traditional macho toughness of enduring pain will no longer be possible and one will feel the snap while being broken. To die rather than to be captured is a fate devoutly to be hoped for.

The other innovation is a British development which was intended as an aid to dental hypnosis. A binocular type rig is fitted to the eyes. The subject's rhythms such as respiration, heartbeat and EEG are displayed in colored lights that penetrate even the lids when the eyes are closed. It transpires that the subject upon seeing the visual monitors of his body is transfixed by these indicators. As the doctor changes the frequency and quality of the display the brain is controlled to follow the newly introduced patterns. The subject is placed in the hypnotic state. All this is fine and will be a boon to medicine, but by perverting the instrument the display can be altered to cause schizoid and manic reactions and intense levels of pain and anguish without ever "laying a glove on him."

Another improvement in the torturer's art is the use of pressure belts like the rubber cuffs used to take blood pressure readings. One of these applied around the throat and slowly inflated is a no-mark

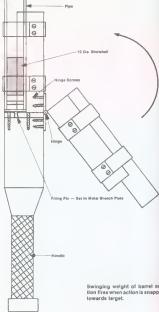
method of strangulation. A similar device placed around the stomach and back ribs when inflated prevents the diaphragm from operating and the subject/victim is induced to talk or die.

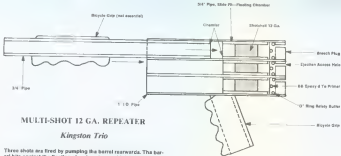
The foregoing is presented for the consideration of the readers with the hope that to be warned is to be armed and to give some indication as to what lies in store in the near future in special operations. *Kid without pity!*

- (a) A pistol loaded with a blank cartridge (from and up) placed against the base of the skull and fired will render unconscious or kill the subject. A similar event occurs when fired into the earhole or the hollow of the neck. Lack of evidential bullet hampers investigation and if apprehended you can claim accident or lack of malice as " it was only loaded with blanks "
- (b) Cyanide, although having a characteristic smell (bitter almonds) does however deaden the sense of smell so that concentrations can build up unnoticed until too late. One could, upon entering a room, smell the peculiar odor. It would then appear to dissipate and one would cease worrying about it.
- (c) In keeping with the theme of "How To Live Thru Getting Killed" If someone poisons your morning coffee with prussic acid you will notice globules of fat forming when you add the cream. The cyanide breaks up the cream. This particular process should alert you to danger.
- (d) By reversing a shotgun slug in the shotshell a cup-shaped projectile is created. When fired at close range it mushrooms, causing great shock effect.
- (e) Idi Amin's crew hit these victims over the heart with a heavy hammer. Shock of the blow rendered them unconscious and they were then garroted without resistance.
- (f) "The purpose (of a knife attack) should be to "flabbergast" your man more than merely to wound. A "job" in the face is the most effective way of getting in first, which is everything in hand to hand struggle and the most disconcerting injury." — Letter to Times - 29 Nov. 1915
- (g) "In the event of a quarrel in which knives were used, an official measurer of wounds is called who estimates by the depth and length of the wounds the amount of punishment. The total of the smaller wounds having been deducted from the larger, the inflic-

- (h) Curious practice of the Moorish men of insurrection fame was to bind their limbs tightly with leather and cloth before going into battle. This amounted to pre-tourniqueting of any wounds they might suffer and cut down blood loss. Basis of western tradition in ancient times of "padding the loins." African warriors bound their testicles with rawhide. The self-inflicted pain was so great they were immune from any suffering that the enemy might inflict. Hysterical strength is no laughing matter.
- (i) A prop obtainable from magazine supply stores is a false arm which allows them to manipulate their trick from behind their backs. In this regard a pistol can be held behind your back under the coat and yet externally both hands are empty. In a walk-by the subject can be shot as he passes by the muzzle. Manikin arms or homemade plaster substitutes can be used also. Knifing is possible but limited to a backing-into situation as in a crowd or on a subway.
- (j) To make explosive ammo in the larger calibres (8mm & up) obtain semi-jacketed hollow point bullets. Drill almost to the bottom of the bullet, to the copper jacket, using a 1/32" drill. Insert two grains of Pyrodex or fine grain gunpowder, follow with a #4 lead shot and top with an E.C. blackpowder percussion cap. Protect the head of the cap with a coating of wax or glue for weatherproofing. A similar bullet can be drilled to accept a pistol primer with a smaller diameter step in front of the primer filled with Pyrodex. The base of the primer at the top of the bullet is again coated for weatherproofing.
- (k) It is described in L'Estorie des Engleis (History of the English, 1140 AD), the assassination of King Edmund Ironside (981-1016). Eadric, the assassin, set up a trap in the newly built toilet called *fori: bi ne faulc* "the bow that does not miss," which was attached to the seat. As soon as Ironside sat down the bow was set off so that the arrow struck him in the rectum and penetrated as far as his lungs. The feathers also entered into his body and there was no external bleeding to show how he met his end. After Garner, Sir T.D. Hardy & C. Tree edition via Arthur Graves Credland (See Lesson Nine Hot Wire, p. 47, HTK 1).

FLAIL ACTION SHOTGUN 12 GA.





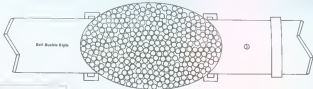
Three shots are fired by pumping the barrel rearwards. The barrel hits against the floating chamber slide which is itself driven back, overriding the "O" ring safety buffer. The BB detonates the primer upon hitting the breechplug. The barrel is withdrawn and inserted in the next selected receiver and worked again. (A double column slide shot version could be constructed)

TRAP SHOOTER TRAP



Reportedly used against VC officer who enjoyed skeet shooting, this drop-in unit was installed by a "turned" VC agent.

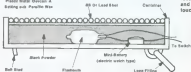
It can be improvised from 3/4" pipe, shotshell, nail, spring and weight. A recoil weight in the stock bolt well overcomes the creep spring, firing shotshell into shooter's shoulder.



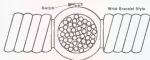
GUT REACTION

Short Ranges Only: 6 to 1 ft

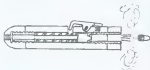
Plastic Metal Device is
Sitting on Parallel Wire



Water suffers much discomfort. Blast moves outward — pushes backward. Subject suffers mortal discomfort. However, recoil is bearable, using thick plate and black powder. Great flash and puff of smoke — keep extremities away from front when touching off.



.22 CAL. INFLECTOR



Cross between the OSS "Singer" and the MAC "SSS-1." Made from 3/4" bar stock and 3/8" NC threaded rods. Piston threaded sections of barrel and receiver are "Loctited" into position. Striker is hollow and rides on combination breech support and actuating rod.

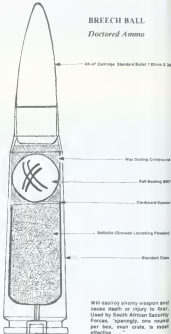


M.H. Jordan

S.O.E. Pargun: A rare weapon, the British version of the Stinger. The weapon is in two parts. The body of the pen is the barrel, and the cap is the receiver and houses fixed firing pin. To Fire: The barrel is grasped in one hand, the cap is stepped smartly with the heel of the opposite hand.

BREECH BALL

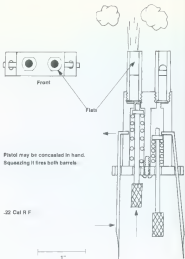
Doctored Ammo





Small arms cartridge with primer at the base of the bullet and firing pin extension seated into primer composition. Such a cartridge can easily be used in Cossator type foottraps without modification of mechanism

SOVIET SQUID: TWO SHOT TAKE-DOWN PISTOL



SECOND GENERATION SWISS PEN GUN



← MASS-STABILISED FLECHETTE



COCKED



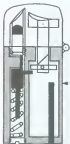
← INDUSTRIAL BLANK

PEN GUN THAT WRITES AND LAUNCHES ITS 'CARTRIDGE' - LEFTHAL 30 METRES

.33's loaded with lighter "blitz" than against gas tanks, oil storage dumps, etc.



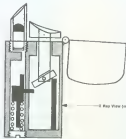
CANCER CURE LIGHTER



—X-Ray View (closed)



Bottom



—X-Ray View (open) at firing



Top



John Teller



John Teller

FLYING SHOTGUN

Thrust to impact at subject is fast, or as well behind him

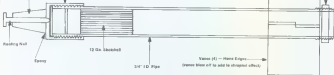
LOE

Foot Cap

Rubber Stopper

Foot cap may be used to cause grenade effect.
Body of weapon must be pre-activated by priming.

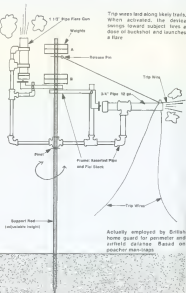
Lock Ring (optional)



Notes (4) — Sharp Edges

Drawn from left to add to dropped effect

SILENT SENTRY





Imperial War Museum

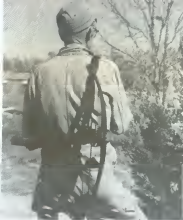
British Gliderborne with "rescue" signs.
(See HTK I, Lesson 4: The Hatchet Job)



Crossbow made for Special Forces by George Stevens, American crossbow authority. Spare Bolt attached to side of forestock. Ball stop extended by grasping it standing on stump and pulling into position. Stock extended, ready to fire. (Ball held in place by magnet inside, so it can't be blown out or tipped off)



George Stevens



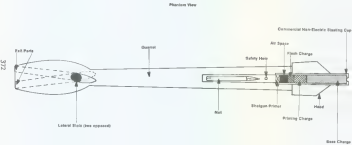
Weapon slung. Allows for clearance through bush/jungle



Stock Collapsed

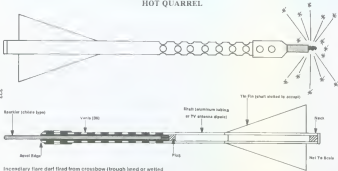
George Nunn

AIR-STABILIZED EXPLODING QUARREL FOR MILITARY CROSSBOWS



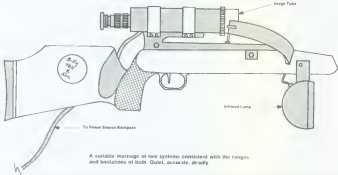
HOT QUARREL

122

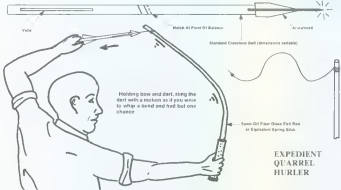


Incediary flare dart fired from crossbow (brough lead or welded down) Used for hitting thatched roofs, oil storage areas, and combustibles. Children's sparkler composition not unlike this one. Anti-personnel role limited to piercing by beveled edge and

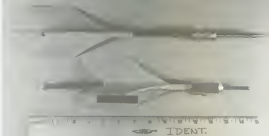
tail fin penetration. Sparkler is wound channel not healthy either. Idea credited to George Stevens. America's crossbow authority, who manufactured some for Vietnam.



MATCH-GRADE CROSSBOW EQUIPPED WITH INFRARED SNIPERSCOPE



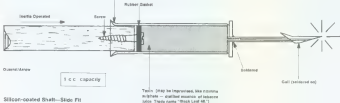
Parried Lawn Gate
with re-positioned
saw and sharpened
point. Accurate throw-
ing weapon (See HTK
FR, p. 20).



TRANQUILIZERS: A CASE IN POINT

307 Magnum Case
(primer removed and faced)

Needle: #12-type — May be improvised by using brass refill tube
Point/gall is telescoping fit soldered on to end of shell — then
both are ground to form a point. Gall is bent as shown



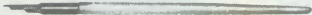


Figure 1. Pen with dagger blade concealed inside.



Figure 2. Panoramic dental x-ray of dagger hidden within pen.

Figure 3. Pen with dagger blade concealed inside.



Recall knife. Used by prisoners and potential captives. Hidden up rectum behind sphincter muscle. Called "La Plan" in argot. Also called "Ramsa Stick," and "Up Your Ass Knife." Stowage mode.



Contents: Money, ammo, handcuff key, and lock picks.



Assembled for use

The rare OSS heelknife. Used as an escape aid to cut bonds in a "Hog Tie" or as a weapon, with outer blade extended. Based on British combat boots which had heel plates like this since WW I (without knives) it was not unusual for boots such as these to draw sparks from the tarmac during parades, and they fell into disfavor after WW II due to the hazard of igniting fuels.



O.S.S. HEEL KNIFE

The near invisibility of this glass dagger has an advantage in concealment and cannot be detected by magnetometers or X-ray scanners. Sheath has metal flings removed. The blade is razor sharp and is spear-pointed for strength. Being brittle, it is limited to stinging function rather than for combat.



John M. Mason

John M. Mason



Model of medieval punji trap, called "Simuti." Planted in the ground by stepping on the spring-like bend and forcing the "leg reel" into the earth, leaving the soft point exposed to the subject's foot or horse's hoof.

John M. Mason

Author's throwing knife, combining small size, balance, and weight-to-length ratios.



Guardian Ring: Knuckle duster with swing-out fangs. Close combat type weapon that scares more than it scars, nonetheless may be treated with poison and is also capable of blinding or slashing. May go unnoticed in a search.



Guardian Ring

Knuckle Duster With Swing-Out Fangs



WWI Trench knife/gauntlet
Used to parry and strike

AERO-FLECHETTE

German W.W.I

Patented Tail-Fin

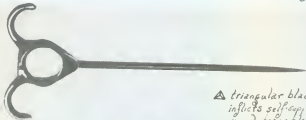
Steel Shaft

Penetrator (Head)

1 1/2 ft

These darts come in several configurations but all are used to the same end. The idea is to dump as many of them as possible over troops marching or in massed formations. The device will penetrate the skull and even into the chest in modern times they might be hurled from high rises and tall office buildings onto motorcades or parades. The flechette has a high terminal velocity and is well suited to its employment.

S.O.E. Push-Dagger



△ triangular blade
inflicts self-supporting
wound-heavy bleeding

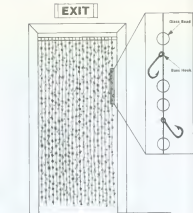


leather sheath

London's Victoria Museum

MORTAL PORTAL

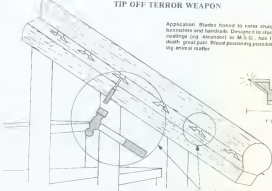
Beaded Curtain Trap



Ghurkha soldiers hang sensor devices along escape routes from their ambushes (Borneo, Sarawak)

TIP OFF TERROR WEAPON

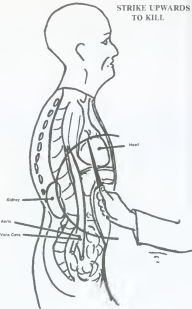
Application: Blades honed to razor sharpness are driven into bannisters and handrails. Designed to slash fingers. With poison coatings (eg. strychnine) or M.S.G., has the capacity to cause death, great pain. Blood poisoning possible if coated with decaying animal matter.



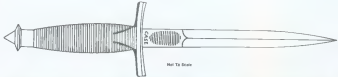
1" (variable)

Blades enlarged for clarity (half its width)

STRIKE UPWARDS TO KILL.



Why daggers have to be "punched home." Deeper penetration means greater lethality to the stabbing act (especially important with boot-type knives). After full-depth has been reached, the knife should be forced onward against the repugnancy of the flesh.



Hilt To Blade

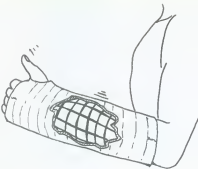


Recently found at their fortress at Alamut on the Caspian Coast home of Hasan. The Old Man of the Mountain, and leader of the Assassins. In Arabic the word means "ash-colors." They were a Moslem Ismaili Sect of the Shiite Faith and they practiced secret murder of all enemies of the Order. They held sway over

much of what is now present-day Iran. The sect is believed to exist there still in Syria and also parts of India. (Note the ordered blade depression for the ball of the thumb and compass) (with the V.S. V-42 Fighting Knife by Cross. The design facilitates thrusting horizontally between the ribs.)

DIE CAST

Arm-cast disguised as plaster-type, but in fact reinforced cement (with chicken wire and horsehair). To thwart metal detectors, use nylon screening.



Use as a bludgeon in karate type attack. Weapon slips on and off. Use sling to disguise and draw attention away from you as a threat.



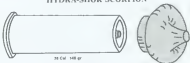
The sea gives up its dead (See
Appendix C Deposit P 83.HTX
14)

EUREKA



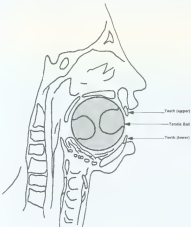
Subject is drowned in his own bathtub by grasping his feet and forcing his head and trunk under the surface of the water. The subject is quite helpless in this position. If the assassin is resolute through the paroxysms, the subject will expire. Similar techniques may be employed at poolside or overboard on small craft. The situation illustrated could be possible through an association or continued intimacy, and shows a small statured assassin controlling a large subject. Under best conditions the reverse should apply. This technique actually used by a British mass murderer. When a police investigator and his assistants tried to duplicate the crime the investigator almost drowned. The subject will succumb in this awkward position even if he can initially keep above the water. His efforts at catching a breath are even more hindered by his abdomen bearing on his stomach and diaphragm; neck distorted.

HYDRA-SHOK SCORPION



The bullet expands to at least .60 caliber upon impact! Kinetic energy released by this bullet inflicts great shock to the body. The bullet tends to remain in the body. The raggle penetrates as the bullet rotates and body fluid fills the cavity, enhancing the hydro-static waves and causing damage far removed from the impact site.

A SICK GAG



An effective gag may be had from a tennis or sponge rubber ball. By forcing it into subject's mouth it is retained and cannot be withdrawn as it expands to fill the mouth cavity. Subject under restraint or coercion to accept gag, e.g., under the gun or handcuffed.

For purposes of this study: By soaking the ball with specus (vomit) or similar emetic, the vomit will be forced into his air passages, effectively drowning him. After expiration ball can be placed and removed.



Imperial War Museum

WW II OSS snapper cask originated with cask used in WW I trench raids.



Imperial War Museum

WW I trench club in the process of manufacture. Best bolheads increase the effects of impact.



Portrait of Mr. Roosevelt



Imperial War Museum





German trench troops of WW I. Devices such as these faded from warfare until Indochina/Vietnam conflicts

INTRODUCTION

This next set of lessons is a continuation of the process of deriving novel devices and strategies to allow the assassin a wider range of choice when selecting methods of murder.

Fourth by design is the quiddance of premeditation, to be thought on beforehand with every particle of machine and man directed to the destruction of a unique being. The individuality of the subject points to an individual weapon made for one job only, never to be used again. To fire as broad a beam as possible must be shone on armaments available for the assassin's consideration.

Bizarre weapons will always tend to seem frivolous and foolish when viewed out of context. As long as they can assure the total devastation of the targeted subject, the means are justified by the ends. Some purely terroristic items will be presented in order to round out the dossier of current trends in relation to the options available to adversary organizations; criminal mechanisms are included for similar reasons.

Phageotechnology is on the rise particularly in the Middle East and Eastern Bloc countries and not without some help from marmelades from here. It is to be hoped this aberration will die out.

The assiduous student of this series will note the increasing tenor of the text, it not being necessary to belabor points that by now should be patently obvious. *Kill Without Joy!*



M-3 with curved barrel. Note open scupper design



Rare M-1 with curved barrel

When conducting ambushes and attacks from cover, one must fire without being seen. This is accomplished by the use of around-the-corner guns, the Nazi Kammhuuf, or bent barrel, is the most publicized. The idea of forcing a bullet to take a curved course within a barrel is anathema to most gun enthusiasts, who value a straight barrel above all else in shooting practice. Curved barrels have been around for some time, patents go back nearly a hundred years, covering both curved barrels and angular firing chambers, but these are chiefly designed in the interests of concealability and streamlining.

It is not hard to make a curved barrel weapon. The easiest and most economical to treat in this manner are 12 RF bolt action rifles, there being no necessity to drill gas relief ports to counter bullet torque and recoil. Periscopic sights can be made with small mirrors.

Larger caliber weapons, particularly S.M.G.s, are well suited for curved barrel use, as generally the barrel can be quickly removed and converted back to standard configuration in short order. By studying the illustrations it can be seen that the curved barrel is of "bulb" proportions and in one case the bullets are directed in an arc by an open sided or gutter barrel.

As an aside, the author spoke with a vet who had witnessed the testing of a captured German cannon that was designed to fire around corners, but none of the testers had the temerity to fire the weapon, fearing a burst. The Germans also used curved barrel cannon where range facilities were restricted due to space.

The next best thing to curving a barrel around a corner or over a parapet or trench top was to bend or shift the position of the stock. This gave rise to a great many designs, especially during the Great War, that allowed the rifleman the chance to fire upon the enemy while his own lines were being swept by fire. The homemade flavor of these devices is to be seen in the accompanying illustrations. Some were officially sanctioned and issued to the troops. The accuracy of these devices is equal to or better than that of normal firearms once they are properly zeroed, since the soldier doesn't have to worry about incoming projectiles, his aim is steadier. Their use in assassinations becomes



This is a 500 Liter's gun with periscopic sight

AROUND & OVER MP-40 FIELD EXPEDIENT



A nifty idea for keeping one's head

difficult for similar reasons. Who can witness a sniper or disuade him in covering fire when he is ensconced with such a weapon?

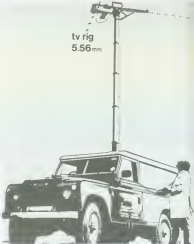
Diverging barrels a unique situation. Perhaps the most notable such weapon is the duck's foot pistol used to quell riots and mutiny. A modern counterpart is presented, designed to contradict the remark "You can't kill us all!" A double-barrelled shotgun could be conceived with each divergent barrels manipulated by a sliding forearm. This design would cover separate groupings of a mob without the necessity of moving the standard riot gun from one sector to another. As the groupings are ordered together the barrels converge. At the maximum spread of the barrels the sideways recoil would be difficult to control, but that is of no moment to the recipients of the charge. In an attack such weapons have a place in controlling the public and functionaries of the subject and would be in the hands of an assistant to the assassin. The weapon is called a scumobile after its inventor, M. Alexandre Scum of Liege, Belgium.

Ricochet Shooting. Glancing shots from a flat surface into a subject has been practiced by police forces. It was initiated to avoid firing directly into crowds of rioters by directing fire to a point on the ground in front of them, causing the shotgun charge to rebound at reduced energy into the lower bodies of the rioters.

Bounce shooting is also useful in hitting felons hiding behind cars and in a minimum exposure tactic of directing a charge of buckshot into and alongside of a wall to hit a subject returning fire along the same wall. (See illustration.) Splash plates can be fired to guns to direct fire at an angle and hit entrenched defenders. They need a large volume of fire and are short-range propositions only.

Ricochet fire is of use instantly against bunkers, L. alleys, and tunnels where a bank shot will carom from one surface to another to hit a defender. Plastic ball shaped (like roll-on balls) was designed for use in Viet Nam to bounce around corners to seek out and embed in bodies. It has the added bonus of nondetectability by x-ray tracing, thus requiring potentially dangerous exploratory surgery. Assassins could load a similar ball into a shotgun for the same effect. Glass marbles or beads could be used in direct fire applications with near-misses shattering shrapnel into the subject. When trying for water ricochets it should be noted that the bullet (generally) moves away at seven degrees less than the angle of incidence.

tv rig
5.56 mm



Telescoping mast with TV camera for machine gun aim. Useful for shooting over walls, into upper floors and over spectators



Fixed field of fire weapon fires three 30's at once. Parapet emplacement linked to timer, may be placed in building or fire across into subject's apartment.



Rare photo of a Nazi belt buckle plaque.



Rare belt buckle photo, another view

LESSON 52: WAIST DISPOSAL

This lesson is an overview of the weapons to be mounted and fired from the waist or thorax. Such devices have been around since the flintlock era and generally were an answer to hands-up, stand-and-deliver orders.

But the assassin, these devices can be used as main weapons in a surprise attack, or will strive to evade capture.

In the illustrations the reader will note an old percussion rig designed for the backside in standard application or to be mounted on the waist in center chest on a cross bandolier in military garb. It can still be used as intended, and the present boom in blackpowder makes it even more attractive logically. (See Lesson 58.)

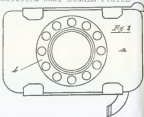
The one most readers will appreciate is the Nazi belt buckle pistol. Old soldiers' tales to the contrary, it was used during World War II. Shown is the standard four-barrelled version, but there were also two-shot models. There are more of these devices extant than were made during World War II, many of the ones that turn up from time to time were made by an Austrian gunsmith after the war, under commission to an American dealer who made a tidy sum selling them for \$1,000 each during the fifties and sixties. Alas, nowadays even the known fakes are selling for many thousands more. He had a box full of them.

Another device was worn by a Czech Nazi in the SS who was to be arrested after the end of the hostilities. His name was Mosevec (Mosewitz, Germanized) who, upon being accosted by two Allied counter-intelligence officers, raised his hands in surrender and shot one of them dead, and was thus able to flee. He had two pistols mounted in an arm-pit rig, cocked and ready to fire as soon as he raised his arms.

Belt buckle derringers have been in popular use since the old *Paladin* show. With the sudden interest in belt buckles as an art form, some fancy rigs have been designed. Unusual belt buckles are so common, in fact, that they constitute a good disguise, allowing a weapon to be hidden in plain sight.

Belts offer a whole subclass of weaponry. The belt itself can be used as a lash and a garrote. In the author's time it was *de rigueur* (par-

PROTOTYPE NAZI BUCKLE PISTOL

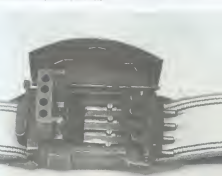


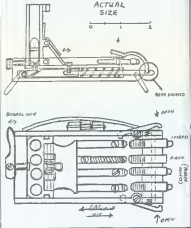
Nazi belt buckle in place, pistol hidden





Now four bushlets placed, two (pressure) tested

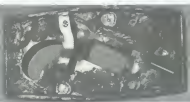
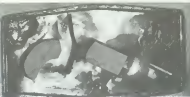




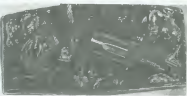
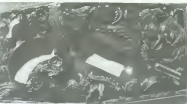
Opposite, stand and deliver holdup countering device. A yank on the weighted cord fires charge rearward. Device may be shifted to suit your purposes, but frontal placement invites comest and undercover. May also be worn exposed, ban-doller fashion, center chest.

intended) to have a sharpened segmental buckle on the garrison belt. The motorcycle chain belt, a belt with dwer's weights, or even a Navajo belt studded with turquoise stones would quickly demolish an opponent. A belt could be made from a Turkish composite bow, with the





Soaps in making belt buckle history. Courtesy Kart's of Las Vegas.



bowstring acting as cinch. The bow would be used in its dismounted or relaxed form, bent backwards to be worn around the waist; arrows constructed like telescoping pen pointers would be carried in the pocket.

Belt buckle knives and knuckle duster buckles have been shown earlier. The point to bear in mind with these items is that your trousers should be tailored well enough to stay up without the aid of the belt should you need to resort to the weapons. Belt buckle knives feature a curved blade that should be pushed into the base of the throat. A ten-inch length of band saw blade can be ground into dagger form and hung tilt downward within a dress tie. Western hold ups are tailor made for garroting, in Quebec M. LaPorte was assassinated by his own holy medal chain.

Knife rings that swing out and lock like switch blades can be mounted on the front, sides or rear of a belt. Their use is limited to close-in grappling encounters and in moves such as backing into a subject, side-sweeping the blow (delivered like a hockey check) or allowing a subject to walk or run into you to be impaled or slashed by the projecting blade. The blade could be hidden from view under a loose jacket or shirt. A definite no-no in mixed company, however. A hip throw against one of these cutters has to be experienced to be appreciated. Due regard must be taken of one's own extremities once these cutters are in position. The aim of this weapon is evocation and shock-induced death, or a preliminary to the coup de grâce.



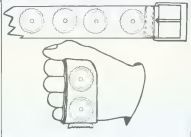
Cable shutter release firing of .32 pistol (pocketed). Can fire across body or face front or rear.



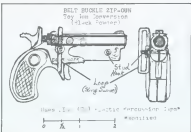
Postal work in front at work. Cable concealed



Postal work in front at work. Cable revealed



Rein bottle caps to standard leather belt and use as a lynch or devastating knuckle buster. Say the caps hold your pants up, if questioned.

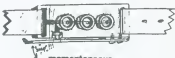


Belt buckle zip gun made from a toy altered to accept a metal tube with a commercial percussion nipple. Approx. 25 Caliber. Can kill or wound at close range.



Belt buckle dagger, photographed with coin to show scale

BUCKILL RIG 45



momentaneous
discharge
(requis)

Buckill Rig 45



FIG. 10

S. O. E. Wadman: For full auto, depress thumb lever and trigger simultaneously. Weapon does not fire until breach is closed

LESSON 33: FAST FIRING FOLIO

- Weapons Covered
- 1—The SOE .22
 - 2—The plunger gun
 - 3—(It SMG) The parrot machine gun
 - 4—The P-38 conversion
 - 5—The Luger conversion pistol
 - 6—The 1918 .45 ACP SMG
 - 7—1867th Colt full auto
 - 8—Silenced brief case



SOE Colt Woodsman .22 R.F. Full auto conversion, probably B.S.A. Design under Mr. Narayan

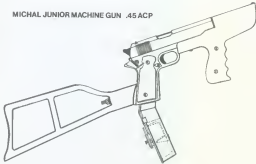


Platter gun, external, single cam action gun (Ministry design, Rambo drawing.)



Platter gun designed by Ministry. No extractor, ejector, safety mag housing. Open bolt.

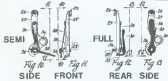
MICHAL JUNIOR MACHINE GUN .45 ACP



Michal junior machine gun



Michal grower machine gun



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

LITHO

MACHINE COPY

Charles F. Mitchell, Jr., Washfield, Ill.

App. Ser. No. 569,071, filed Oct. 20, 1936, Serial No. 102,140

U. S. Pat. No. 2,139,691

My inventive relation to the present case and the device for converting other firearms into machine guns.

More especially my invention relates to utilizing the action of the recoil of a rifle or other device instead of the manual operation of the trigger, and to the means for the same. The object of my invention is to provide a means for converting the rifle or other device into a machine gun by utilizing the recoil of the rifle or other device to operate the trigger.

It is an object of my invention to provide a means for converting the rifle or other device into a machine gun by utilizing the recoil of the rifle or other device to operate the trigger.

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It is an object of my invention to provide a means for converting the rifle or other device into a machine gun by utilizing the recoil of the rifle or other device to operate the trigger.

Figure 1 is a horizontal section of the handle of the rifle or other device, showing the trigger mechanism.

Figure 2 is a vertical section of the handle of the rifle or other device, showing the trigger mechanism.

Figure 3 is a vertical section of the handle of the rifle or other device, showing the trigger mechanism.

Figure 4 is a horizontal section of the handle of the rifle or other device, showing the trigger mechanism.

Figure 5 is a vertical section of the handle of the rifle or other device, showing the trigger mechanism.

Figure 6 is a vertical section of the handle of the rifle or other device, showing the trigger mechanism.

Figure 7 is a vertical section of the handle of the rifle or other device, showing the trigger mechanism.

Figure 8 is a vertical section of the handle of the rifle or other device, showing the trigger mechanism.

Figure 9 is a vertical section of the handle of the rifle or other device, showing the trigger mechanism.

Figure 10 is a vertical section of the handle of the rifle or other device, showing the trigger mechanism.

Figure 11 is a vertical section of the handle of the rifle or other device, showing the trigger mechanism.

Figure 12 is a vertical section of the handle of the rifle or other device, showing the trigger mechanism.

Figure 13 is a vertical section of the handle of the rifle or other device, showing the trigger mechanism.

Figure 14 is a vertical section of the handle of the rifle or other device, showing the trigger mechanism.

Figure 15 is a vertical section of the handle of the rifle or other device, showing the trigger mechanism.

Figure 16 is a vertical section of the handle of the rifle or other device, showing the trigger mechanism.

Figure 17 is a vertical section of the handle of the rifle or other device, showing the trigger mechanism.

Figure 18 is a vertical section of the handle of the rifle or other device, showing the trigger mechanism.

7. In an attachment for converting a conventional semi-automatic pistol into a machine-gun, the combination of a pivoted element, a pivoting element, for rotating the axis of the pistol a second position from the firing position, for rotating the trigger of the pistol, whereby the trigger is moved into firing position against the pressure of the trigger finger of the operator and is held inoperative during recoil and counter-recoil, and is instantly released for being under constant pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator, upon the completion of round-throw, and means for withdrawing the second position to rest, while said piston is in rest.

8. In an attachment for converting a conventional semi-automatic pistol into a machine-gun, the combination of an actuated element, actuated by a pivoting element of the pistol, an actuating element, engaging the trigger of the pistol, to shift the trigger in the same direction against the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator during recoil, and held in that position until the completion of round-throw, and there-

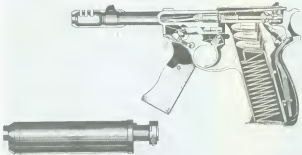
upon to flip the trigger for action under the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator, an operative connection between the actuated element and the actuating element, and means for instantly restoring the release of this operative connection, upon having the attachment fully attached to the pistol.

9. In an attachment for converting a conventional semi-automatic pistol into a machine-gun, the combination of an actuated element, actuated by a pivoting element of the pistol, an actuating element, engaging the trigger of the pistol, to shift the trigger in the same direction against the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator during recoil, and held in that position until the completion of round-throw, and means to flip the trigger for action under the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator, an operative connection between the actuated element and the actuating element, and means to, withdrawing the actuating element from engagement with the trigger, while having the attachment fully attached to the pistol.

CHARLES J. JOHNSON, JR.



Pardini P 38



Full auto P 38, interim type

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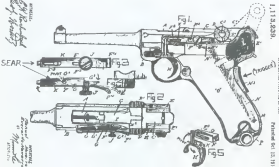
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STRENGTH

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

1,112,212

Patented July 1, 1914

Class. 113, 1214

Continued from Serial 880, filed July 1, 1913

Revolving Trigger Mechanism

Be it known that we, ROBERT HENRIKSEN and FRANK HENRIKSEN, both citizens of Norway, and residents of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, have invented new and useful improvements in Trigger Mechanisms, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to hand firearms of the Luger type, in which use of made of the novel in which the breech mechanism is in carrying shells and bullets.

The object of the invention is to provide certain new and useful improvements in hand firearms of the type referred to above by the being may be produced automatically as the case passing the trigger as the trigger may be rendered inoperative until all or a desired number of cartridges have been fired.

In order to accomplish the desired result use is made of means connected with the locking and releasing lever for locking and releasing the firing pin, and controlled by one of the rollers at the trigger joint of the trigger lever connected with the breech block.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which can be character of different details corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section of one of the Luger type and provided with the improvements. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the firing pin, which is in section. Fig. 3 is an enlarged front view of the mechanism on the locking and releasing lever for the firing pin. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the same, and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the connection between the trigger and the locking and releasing lever of the firing pin. (See Fig. 1)

In the gun of the Luger type shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the breech block 1 is mounted to slide longitudinally in guide grooves 2 arranged in the chamber 3 and the said breech block is pivotally connected with the lever or trigger lever 4, 5, provided at the joint 6 with rollers 7, 8 adapted to travel up and down on the cam lever 9 of the breech 10 forming part of the chamber 3. The roller 8 is adapted to engage a spring plate 11 adjustably secured on the outer side of the locking and releasing lever 12

controlled by the trigger 13 (see Fig. 5), and adapted to engage a lug 14 extending transversely from the firing pin 15 (see Fig. 1).

The spring plate 11 is provided with laterally extending tabs 16, 17 of which the tab 16 is engaged by a spring lever 18 secured in the locking and releasing lever 12, and the tab 17 is engaged by a stud 19 fixed in the said lever 12. On the locking the spring lever 18 of the spring plate 11 may be moved forwardly into the locking position shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and when this position is reached the lever 18 is moved up to force the spring plate 11 in position on the lever 12. When the plate 11 is in this position the gun fire 11 is out of the path of the roller 8 and consequently the pistol can only be fired by pulling the trigger 13 to move the lever 12 to release the lug 14 of the firing pin.

It is understood that the locking and releasing lever 12 is provided with the usual notch 20 engaging the breech 1 for the lever 12 to bring in, and the said lever is also provided with the usual shoulder 21 adapted to engage the lug 14 to hold the firing pin in locked position. The locking and releasing lever 12 is normally held in its first position by the lever 18, and all of the spring means locking lever 12 is returned to its normal position by the lever 18. The lever 18 is normally properly in its first position of the handle 13. The roller 8 is for the lever 12 is normally held in the handle 13 in the normal position.

It is also understood that in firearms of the Luger type the breech block is moved manually for the recoil and during this movement the block is engaged and the main spring is placed under tension so that when the force of the recoil is spent the main spring returns the breech block to its normal position. But during the time the breech block is in open position a cartridge is fired by the magazine into the chamber for the breech block to push the cartridge into the barrel.

When it is desired to automatically fire the gun the trigger 13 is pulled and the lever 12 and 13, with the spring plate 11, are moved to the position shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The spring plate 11 is moved in the normal position by the lever 18, and the lever 18 is moved up to force the spring plate 11 in position on the lever 12. When the plate 11 is in this position the gun fire 11 is out of the path of the roller 8 and consequently the pistol can only be fired by pulling the trigger 13 to move the lever 12 to release the lug 14 of the firing pin.

the breech block is returned into firing position by the action of the spring gun F. The breech block is engaged by the pin D and held by the end of the firing pin F. The breech block is returned into firing position by the action of the spring gun F. The breech block is engaged by the pin D and held by the end of the firing pin F.

1. In a firearm of the type described, the combination of a locking and releasing lever for the breech and engaging the firing pin, a lever having a trigger point provided with a roller and means connected with the said locking and releasing lever and controlled by the said roller for automatically withdrawing the firing pin from the breech.

2. A firearm of the type described provided with a member adjustably secured between the locking and releasing lever for the firing pin, the said member in one position being out of the path of one of the rollers of the breech and the said member in another position being in the path of the said roller to cause the latter to impact against the said member and the said locking lever to automatically unlock the firing pin.

3. A firearm of the type described provided with a pin and means for adjustably securing the said pin to the locking and releasing lever of the firing pin, the said pin projecting forwardly beyond the rear of the said locking and releasing lever and the rear end of the said pin having a cam face adapted to be engaged by one of the rollers of the breech to automatically withdraw the said locking and releasing lever to release the firing pin.

4. In a firearm of the type described, the combination of a locking and releasing lever for the firing pin, a lever having a trigger point provided with a roller and means connected with the said locking and releasing lever and controlled by the said roller for automatically withdrawing the firing pin from the breech.

by the roller D acting on the spring plate F, at short range and. The trigger mechanism is the means by which the firing pin is held in the position of the type is shown in the drawing.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. In a firearm of the type described, the combination of a locking and releasing lever for the breech and engaging the firing pin, a lever having a trigger point provided with a roller and means connected with the said locking and releasing lever and controlled by the said roller for automatically withdrawing the firing pin from the breech.

2. A firearm of the type described provided with a member adjustably secured between the locking and releasing lever for the firing pin, the said member in one position being out of the path of one of the rollers of the breech and the said member in another position being in the path of the said roller to cause the latter to impact against the said member and the said locking lever to automatically unlock the firing pin.

3. A firearm of the type described provided with a pin and means for adjustably securing the said pin to the locking and releasing lever of the firing pin, the said pin projecting forwardly beyond the rear of the said locking and releasing lever and the rear end of the said pin having a cam face adapted to be engaged by one of the rollers of the breech to automatically withdraw the said locking and releasing lever to release the firing pin.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two other competent witnesses.

WITNESSES:
MARTIN, JAMESON
EDWARD M. JAMESON

WITNESSES:
JAMES E. JAMES
JAMES M. JAMES

Editor's Note:

This ability of the Luger to be discharged by acting directly on the rear bar "U" also means it can be fired when stripped from the frame if a round has been left in the chamber. Pressing "L" with a finger will fire the weapon and care must be taken whenever cleaning a Luger. Many accidents and at least one fatality have been recorded. (The Luger action may be held closed manually to police savings or utilize a silencer during a hit.)

This conversion to full auto covers the 1902/6 grip safety Lugers and present day Mauser-Werke "Boys" Lugers.



1918 submachine gun. Its design is based on an exhibit at the Aberdeen Proving Ground Museum. The weapon is fired by turning a receiver slide, which also acts as a rear grip. The absence of parts and housing of the breech bolt makes a simple and reliable weapon, in keeping with the more modern types of submachine guns, like the STEN of World War II. This weapon was designed a generation too soon.

200—High Automatic

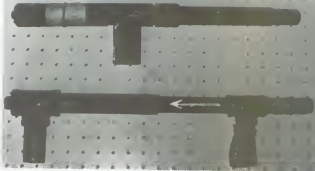
Feed Lever/Extractor

— To Cock —

— To Fire —

200—High
No. 1, 1918

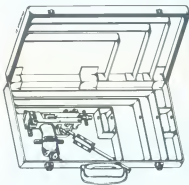
Extremely simple submachine gun from 1918 U.S. M1. Turn grip to fire, as you would turn a rotary telephone.



Philippine submachine gun of independent concept, but basically the same weapon as in preceding photograph and drawings.



1917 Colt Auto.



Silenced briefcase. Unmodified pistol can be fixed in place. Rectangular baffle arrangement in front of the muzzle can be stuffed with foam rubber.

LESSON 54 CAMERA OBSCURA

An object that is pointed at VIP subjects which causes little concern is the ever-ready camera of reporters and fans. The use of cameras as weapons has been of concern to protective staffs and Customs and airline security. Spy fiction abounds with such devices, and *Hitchcock's Foreign Correspondent* of 1940 features a hit with just such a weapon.

The camera is tailor-made for concealing a weapon. It contains batteries for power and triggering devices in its shutter controls. Bellows types and telephoto lenses can conceal even large volume silencers. Popping flashbulbs serve to mask some of the noise and a great deal of the flash from discharges.

The camera selected for this study is the Polaroid Land camera Z1P model, an inexpensive square shooter. This camera is modified by removing as much extraneous material as possible from the internal mechanism, buffing away projections with a Dremel-type miniature grinder and generally clearing the way for the gun mounting.

Parts List: Steel tubing, 5/16 inch inside diameter (31 cal. barrel)

Steel pipe, 1/2 inch (receiver and bulb holder)

Block of mahogany (gun mount)

Two miniature alligator clips

AG-1B flashbulb with contacts extended

Nine volt battery adaptor

Nine volt battery

Miscellaneous parts consist of wiring, plasticene, two steel ball-bearings (duplex loaded projectiles), FFFG gunpowder, threaded brooch plug with touch-hole to fit rear of barrel, cellotape, solder, etc.

Refer to the photos for the general layout of parts. The trigger is in the camera's own shutter release, which in this model has a dual option. By squeezing, the shutter release and internal shaft is raised, which closes the contacts and fires the weapon. The shutter release can be pressed normally and the assassin can go through the actions of taking pictures for cover.

The gun is a blackpowder weapon, and the duplex rounds are muzzle loaded after the normal procedures of charging similar weapons. The

half-inch pipe serves as receiver and receives a small quantity of priming powder (same grain) into the touch-hole and rear breech area. The flashbulb is then inserted and held in place by the modelling clay. The rest of the rigging is obvious in the photos. Lengths of pipe are omitted as they will have to suit the camera at hand. The lens is of course removed and its diameter suited to that of the muzzle. The muzzle is disguised with a piece of cellotape which resembles a lens at close range.

The weapon is fired by timing with the camera viewfinder and pointing and shooting naturally. The record is not excessive, and the device can be safely discharged.



Camera adapted



Camera obscura, works removed



Camera obscura, works removed, without flashlight



View of camera showing multiparty gun mount.

It might be assumed that the subject will spend a large portion of time in an automobile, either driving or being driven. The automobile is an appendage of modern man. It is also treated as an extension of personal space and a defensive refuge. Speed expresses both flight and aggression, and cars are often cited by psychologists as indicators of personality; people judge themselves and others by the cars they drive. Generally speaking, one's own car is trusted all rusted. This trust and dependence is used by the assassin. A few moments under the hood can turn the car into an infernal machine that will turn upon its master and destroy him.

The car offers endless possibilities to the assassin. It has an electrical nervous system which can be tapped at any terminal switch or sensor to initiate an explosive chain or electromechanical killing device.

Getting in. Gone are the days of easy access to the hood compartment of a car. It may be necessary to open the door to get at the hood latch, but fortunately the coat hanger and slim-jim will work on most models. It may be necessary to rent a car of the type the subject is using to see how his linkage is actuated, but normally intelligent "fishing" will open the car. His lock can be torn off with wirecrops on the passenger side or turned with a force tool such as a square shaft screwdriver driven into the keyway, which is in turn gripped by a wrench and twisted to open the door. (A dummy lock can replace the damaged one once the car has been opened if deemed necessary.)

The assassin must decide whether he intends to kill the subject by direct or indirect action. Direct action normally means access to high explosives and detonators and is a cliché mob hit. Three sticks (at least) of dynamite are positioned next to the fire wall under the hood, a detonator lead is attached to the positive terminal of the distributor, and the other lead is alligator-clipped to a clean projection such as a frame bolt. Ignition normally cuts the subject in half at the waist, and death results from shock and gross injury. A satellite car could be parked alongside the subject and detonated remotely with a garage door opening receiver hooked up to initiate the explosive charge. The charge can be directed by packing it into the doors and backing it with a sheet

of half-inch boiler plate, at least twenty or thirty sticks of dynamite required. More prefligate use of explosive can be made by filling the car with as much as 500 pounds of explosive and having the subject's car consumed along with the satellite.

Indirect action implies that damage to the subject's vehicle leads to an accident and his injury and/or death.

Gasoline is a fuel, an explosive. The car engine is a motor initiated and sustained by continuous, controlled explosions. Hence the fuel line between the fuel pump and carb, and gasoline sprayed onto the engine will probably ignite from its heat. A can of quick start ether jammed alongside the block is volatile enough to burst, flammable and consume the car. Drain the radiator and refill with high octane gasoline. Cut the sensor to the dash and await further developments.

Mechanical modifications include tampering with the brakes. You might substitute hydraulic fluid for brake fluid, causing seal breakdown and braking loss. Directly attacking the lines, remove the wheels to attack the calipers, or remove the brake shoes, or disconnect the pedal and emergency brake. The gas pedal could be altered at the same time to seize in the down position by modifying its linkage with a relocker device.

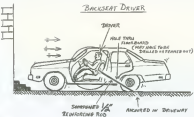
The subject's steering wheel might be removed and an exact duplicate substituted with the spline keying buffed away and the steel nut replaced by one of lead or ceramic, with the intention of having it fall at an inopportune moment. The power horn pad could be removed and filled with an explosive molded to fit and detonated when the horn is depressed. Even black powder or flash mixture would be effective. What with the combined effects of surprise, smoke, fire, and a decidedly hot lap, a more serious accident will occur.

There is normally enough room behind the dash for charges of low explosive to be placed. These could be initiated by flash bulb and wired directly to an internal switch such as radio or lights or into the fuse holders for dome lights or horn. Slight modification of the cigarette lighter would allow a cannon or jinx fuse to be ignited and explode the charge after a timed delay. The lighter is left depressed and the subject starts the car, the action expected to take place while the car is being driven. In winter the heater element will serve to light the fuse.

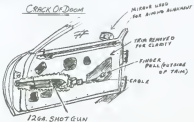
Options

- Pop the hubcaps, remove the nuts from the tires, replace caps
- Activate the air bag without collision

- Have the spokes of the steering wheel break away by sawing through their undersides. Leave molding or pad intact to give an impression of substance.
- Blind the driver with a ruby (light show) laser projected from an advance car.



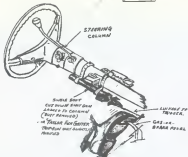
Running out of the driveway, the subject is trapped on the spike. Even if he is unconscious will carry it through him.



12 GA. SHOT GUN

Shotgun mounted in door panel is activated by Bowden cable pull ring attached to trigger. Fires rearward at subject approaching from behind. (Device actually used in NYC area.)

LEAD BOOT BLASTER



One way to find a car thief. Gas pedal will vibrate when it is hit as driver

LESSON 56: FIGHTING WITH FIRE

A fear of fire and burning is instinctive in all species. The fiery furnace is the perfect usage of hell. Firebrands have always kept the savage beasts at bay and fire as an instrument of war predates even the Greek Fire of the Byzantines. Flame throwers were introduced in the modern form during World War I, compact short-range devices were introduced towards the end of World War II by the Germans, and could be considered personal weapons.

This lesson will attempt to deal with the last group of weapons, in which fire is used not so much to kill as to harass and distract the subject in order to use follow-up close-combat techniques. These weapons will not incinerate the subject, although he might die from inhalation of the flames, which will sear his lungs and deprive him of oxygen. His body fat may catch on fire and support its own combustion. Injuries in even the most minor of cases will cause blisters and lead to infections. Skin damage can be quite hideous and require years of treatment.

The most important aspect when using fuel flame against individuals is the need to wet down the subject with the fuel prior to ignition, as this will allow the liquid to seep in and spread under the clothing. A big ball of flame is frightening, but even as it burns it is in the process of consuming itself, and might only sear or lick the subject rather than incapacitate him. Since most of the following devices are one-shot items, it is necessary to strive for the best conditions for application.

THE HOT SHOT

| Materials Required: | Cost |
|--|----------------|
| One can of starter fluid, 15 oz. "quick start" ^{**} | \$1.75 |
| One spray can pistol grip, "Umic Spray Gun" ^{**} | 1.25 |
| One flint barbecue igniter, "Match-son" ^{**} | 1.75 |
| Eight-inch length .065 brass hobby tube (O.D.) | .30 |
| Two 6-32 x one-half-inch bolts with nuts | .05 |
| TOTAL | \$11.10 |

^{*}Made in Canada

^{**}Made in Japan



Hot Shot in use!

Directions: The spray can pistol grip snaps into the rim of the starter fluid can. The barbeque igniter comes equipped with a balance lighter base unit which is removed and discarded along with a trigger lever and extension tube from the lighter body. All that remains is the frame and flint sparking assembly. Two holes are to be found at the start of the frame taper (one held the trigger lever over) and these serve as pilot holes for the drilling of the spray pistol's depressor to accept the 6-32 bolts. This binds the igniter to the depressor, and both press upon the spray can's button. The button is removed from the spray can, and the exit hole is enlarged slightly with an awl or needle to accept the brass tube.

The brass tube is filed at a slant with the angle face inserted into the button to meet the spray can's vertical plastic conduit tube.

The brass tube is cut and formed to fit the barbeque igniter, entering the igniter through a stock hole in the side and then assuming the position of the old extension tube just beside the flint housing and its friction wheel.

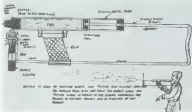
Operation: By pulling the trigger of the spray can pistol grip, the depressor moves down, compressing the bottom of the start fluid. A stream of ether-based volatile liquid is directed at the subject. After a preliminary wetting down, the trigger is released for a moment and the first frozen is rotated by means of a thumb wheel at the rear of the igniter. The sparks ignite fluid residue at the muzzle end and the trigger is again activated. An intense flame will shoot from the brass tube at the muzzle and ignite the fluid already on the subject.



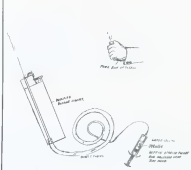
Firing the Moc Shot



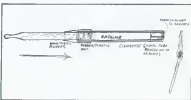
Aircraft fuel flames (ingest)



Flame weapon



Long-range miniature flame thrower



Coffin nail

The practice of poisoning daggers started more by accident than by design. Dirty weapons were considered bad medicine since the crowman first jabbed a pointed stick into the hide of his adversary and observed him succumb to infection from that scratch.

The deliberate fouling of weapons by dipping them into decaying matter and rotting flesh was practiced well into the last century by American Indians. Flint knives, spears, and, of course, arrows are suited for holding matter in the scalloped recesses of the stone. Pastes of poison were also applied to the shafts to be absorbed into the pores of the wood. Bacteriological poisons continued into the Viet Nam era, with poisoned pang stakes dipped in water buffalo urine and fecal matter to bring on tetanus with lockjaw, among other effects. The hollow bamboo serves as a ready-made hypodermic tube to convey foreign matter into a wound. The fecund conditions in the jungle bring on severe infection in a short time, and if treatment is delayed then death is the sure outcome.

The poison knife as a weapon awaited that high point of civilization, the Renaissance, to come into its own. The Venetian intriguers and assassins who gave us the poison ring and pocket crossbow also developed the poison dagger. It was a glass dagger with a triangular blade which contained vegetable poison, the technique was to stab the subject and break the blade within his body, releasing the toxin.

Combat specialists will immediately frown at this juncture when they consider that if one wants to stab a subject, why doesn't he get on with it and slash him with a regular knife until the subject is dead instead of messing around with glass knives and poisons? The answer lies in the question. The poison dagger doesn't have to be targeted, it can be stabbed anywhere into the subject's body—thighs, buttocks, and arms are the more likely areas. He has only to be stabbed once, and then the attacker can flee. The poison may take some time to act, and the wound might appear trivial until death occurs.

Different poisons are applied to daggers in different ways. The liquid poisons are contained, as in the Venetian dagger, within the blade. Powder and paste poisons are applied directly onto the blades, which means

that the blades have to be recessed and pitted to retain the poison. The "blood groove" of modern knives and bayonets is a natural place for holding poison, but grooves have to be cut into the blades of most knives in the form of an inverted V so that the stabbing act scrapes the poison from these notches and grooves and inserts it into the wound. Various designs for poison daggers accompany this chapter, and the reader can easily visualize their application. Historically the poison used with daggers is the juice of the garden variety oleander plant, rubbed into the blade. This dates from antiquity, but was also in vogue with the anarchists at the turn of the century.

Another poison was garlic juice. Although I doubt its effectiveness as a bullet poison, it certainly does cause terrible side effects when coated on knives. It is possible to survive a wound caused by a garlic-treated knife blade, but the skin falls off the body as with a virulent cancer, and the attendant risk of infection is high as a result.

Ricin, a derivative of the castor bean plant or Christ palm, is a "one scratch means death" poison implicated in the Markov killing and is quite common worldwide and can be administered by a poison dagger.

Treatment of poison dagger wounds has to be suspected initially as in fact being so. Eleanor, the English Queen who accompanied her husband on a Crusade against the Mamelukes, sucked the poison from his wounds into her own mouth as one would snake venom, and the similarities continue in that the wound, if in an extremity, has to be isolated by tourniquet or by following snake venom procedure, lowering the temperature of the limb to impair circulation until medical aid can be found.

Common poisons such as potassium or sodium cyanide can be pressed into aspirin-sized pellets and placed into cavities of knife blades. Even tobacco juice smeared on a blade will have a deleterious effect on a wound and the subject's system. Wooden and aluminum knives and daggers, because of their porosity, also serve as poison carriers.

Unlike the standard knife attack, the poison dagger attack must leave the broken point or blade in the wound. The blades have been designed and preweakened to do just that. The ideal attack is a walk-by, jab, and move on or a lightning attack with rapid retreat to get it over with as quickly as possible before reaction can take place. Both the murder and the speed attack have their place.

60 SWAGE GROUND BRASS TUBING —

SPALLS SOLDER —

60 P.W.G. CLAMPS —

FLUORIDE JUMP

POISON

TUBE THREAD

EPoxy SEAL

60 SWAGE GROUND BRASS TUBING —
60 P.W.G. CLAMPS —
SPALLS SOLDER —

Polson dagger

60 SWAGE GROUND BRASS TUBING —

SPALLS SOLDER —

POISON

TUBE HALF



WOOD

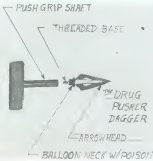
POISON ORDER

60 SWAGE GROUND BRASS TUBING —

Polson dagger



Tunneling dagger with four poisoning barrels



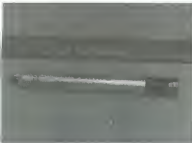
Drug pusher dagger



POISON DAGGERS



Ogar tube filled with flint in quantity of five explosive black powder. Impact initiation by black powder nipple. Other details obvious. (Photos courtesy Branford police force.)



Shotgun open bore pipe three-quarter inch, homemade type. Rackon: 2 parts zinc, 1 part sulfur (by weight) in CO_2 cylinder. Rammer mouth to one-quarter inch. Primer ignition of implanted spall.

This lesson sets forth the idea of using percussion caps and nipples in modern weapons. The simplicity of these devices and their current commercial success in black powder shoots and reenactments make them an ideal choice for the amateur artificer.

The caps can go back even further, to the tape primers in those caps used in the toy cap guns. There is a sufficient amount of fulminate in those toy paper caps to initiate grenade or propellant action. In a pinch they can substitute for percussion caps by placing them over the nipple vent and holding the caps in place with a piece of foil wrapper. The paper caps can be cut from the roll with a circular paper punch.

Match lock ignition can be updated by using a real match in the dog's jaw, the strike card acting as a trigger. The wooden safety match would be induced forward and down by a rubber band. This type of pistol was made by a prison inmate in an aborted escape attempt.

Years ago kids began to imitate the space race by building their own rockets. A few hardy souls made them from expended CO₂ cartridges stuffed with match heads and gave rise to the basement bomber headlines of that period. The devices usually exploded, with sad results for the youngsters. Such devices are useful as substitute mini grenades and easily made so long as the device is handled and treated as a small bomb and not a toy. Epoxy ball bearings to the exterior and use a length of cannon fuse (from black powder suppliers). Specific illustrations follow.



ALL-WAYS GRENADE ca.1870 (percussion cap)

All-ways grenade

HITGUN



IMPROVISED S.O.E. PENGUN. .31 CAL.

Hitgun

"MATCHO" PEN BOMB



PEN: ULTIMATE "MATCHO"

Pen stuffed with match heads. Push button plunger pushes match head versus flint (matchbox) composition tube igniting flames match heads within the pen. Actually used in U.S. Military

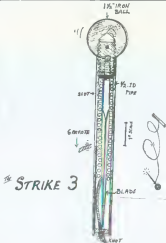


The strike three diamond: A lethal combination.



A versatile tool—the dagger can cut itself free of parole.

LESSON 59: CUTTING LOOSE

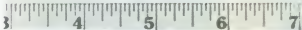
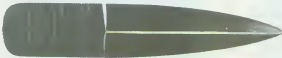


A triple threat weapon—club, dagger and garrote. A simplification of McLaughlin's Pecked "Close Combat Weapon."

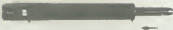


Nationalist Chinese newspaper photo. Beheading

LAPEL DAGGER
S.O.E.



Lapel dagger S.O.E., from Canadiana Services Museum

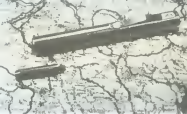


Hand-type Service Museum # 1961

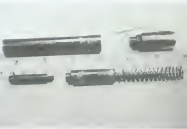
Rare S.O.E. silent, air powered dart gun. Shown here with dart (actually game-phone needle)



S.O.E. dart gun with complex.



S.O.E. dart gun ready for loading



Series dart gun disassembled



058 null daughter



Base 5 O E. treatment degree



BCAF flying insect (escape type) with concealed female

Ti's lesson is an overview of current and recent developments in the design and fabrication of arrow firing slingshots. The slingshot has long been relegated to the back pockets of little boys. It introduced many men to hunting and target shooting. Its limitations and qualities are familiar to just about everyone.

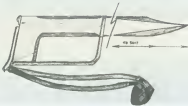
The historical strong and patch sling everyone remembers from Bible studies was the weapon that David used to slay Goliath. It has long been my contention that David chanced upon a mineral crystal like quartz at that stream bed, and when he loosed it at Goliath the impact caused the crystal to discharge a piezoelectric current that toppled the armored giant. David read his *flow to flow* and ran forward to behead Goliath.

The problem with slings and slingshots has always been the missiles: rocks, clay balls, lead shot, marbles and the current steel balls. They are all fine for small game and targets but lack deadly force. Some of the following designs change that opinion. The velocity of modern slingshots approaches 500 fps (200 fps is the minimum for penetrating injury with a .300 steel ball.) Because the projectile is heavier than a comparable bullet, the stopping powers start to coincide. No more a fireless toy.

The present ability of most of the following weapons to fire darts, even full length arrows, makes them especially favored in an assassination context. They are decidedly portable, cheap to the point of expendability and accurate at combat ranges. The full-length arrows can be of the take-down variety, and room and assorted names applied thereto. State of the art technology allows for tapered barrels and surgical rubber tubes that double performance. By ingenious use of the pulley system, the rubber stored energy weapons are again in the running for silent, flashless assassination devices.

CUTAPULT: MODIFIED FLIPCAT

- ARROWS
- MARBLE
- STEEL BALLS



Cutapult modified Flipcat.



Figure 1

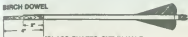
Figure 1 - A photograph showing a close-up of a mechanical device, possibly a pump or engine component, with a curved pipe or hose attached to it.



Figure 1 and II

TAKE-DOWN ARROW

BIRCH DOWEL



GLASS SHAFTS CUT IN HALF



USE WITH SLING WEAPONS

2 in 1

ZING SHOT THE NEW HUNTING SLING-SHOT THAT SHOOTS ARROWS, TOO.

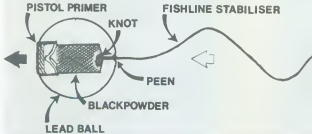
250
Post
Paid

Double Fun!
A powerful hunting
sling shot and an accurate arrow
shooter all-in-one. Fine for tar-
get practice outdoors or indoors.
Complete with target, 25 cal
pellets, instructions. Guaranteed.

At dealers or send \$2.50 to
Dept. P, Zing Mfg. Co., 845a, 1st St., San Jose, Calif.

2 in 1 ZingShot.

EXPLOSIVE AMMO: SLINGSHOT-MUSKET.



April 10, 1902

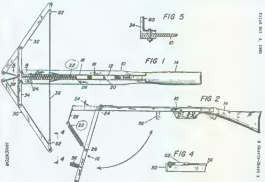
R. W. DRAKE

3,008,451

Filed Oct. 4, 1900

SHOCK ORBITER CROOK BOX

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Robert W. Drake

ATTORNEY



Wrist rocket, sling bow



Mr. R. Blair fires the arrow sling, using full-length arrows. [Photo courtesy Cam bow]



The Com-Bow dingy



Julio Ramos with underwater props which can fire darts or regular 30s. The Amphibian Gun by Frederick Stevens, Jr





Rubber-Powered "WRIST-ROCKET" SLING BOW

*Two weapons in one —
Easily converted to shoot pellets*

Powerful, accurate, for swift games, this is targets at 125-yard range. Gives all the thrill of conventional archery at much lower cost. Lasts indefinitely; portable, lightweight, easy to handle and learn without instruction. Gross weight of 30 lbs.

- (a) Death by hanging, where the aim is to break the neck rather than to choke, requires that certain calculations be made to determine the proper drop distance of the subject before he reaches the end of his rope. Fortunately, a practical formula has been provided by the Reverend Samuel Haughton, who proved "that the shock of a ton dropping through one foot is just sufficient to fracture the anterior articulating surface of the second vertebra at their contact with the atlas, and that this fracture allows the shock to fall upon the *nodula oblongata*, so as to produce instantaneous death." Divide the weight of the subject in pounds into 2,240. Example: Subject weighs 185 pounds, which, when divided into 2,240, equals a drop of twelve feet. If sufficient space for the drop is not available, add weights, like a kni bag full of sand, to the subject to shorten the trip, based on new weight of the subject. (Rope should be stretched for eight to twelve hours prior to institutional hanging, and the noose should run through a metal sliding eye rather than the cowboy lynch loop.)
- (b) In disposing of a subject whose body needs to be hidden, it is necessary to dig the grave before the hit is to take place. The hole is then concealed. Quicklime is spread within the hole in preparation for the subject and over the subject himself once he is placed in the grave. After the grave has been filled in, sprinkle two or three pounds of pepper to forestall dogs sniffing around and disturbing the site. (Check with your own dog.)
- (c) Portable defibrillator can discharge 2,000 to 3,000 volts across the heart and is used medically to stimulate the heart into synchronization. By using it against a healthy heart, and after repeated shocks, it will so exhaust the heart as to be fatal. The current should also be passed through the temples. Available from paramedic supplies. Death from heart attack would be the coronor's verdict. Heart trauma could take another form in a stabbing attack where the subject's diaphragm is slashed by undersawing the rib cage and

- reaching both hands into the wound to grasp the heart muscle and draw it out of the body. Death is inevitable under such conditions.
- (d) In burning to death, it is necessary that 25 percent of the body's surface must be burned. Each leg, thigh, arm and head represents 9 percent of the body's area, and the front and back of the trunk 18 percent. Example: If the back and head were severely burned, then 27 percent of the body's area is involved and prognosis for survival slim. Both legs and both thighs would render 36 percent body area of skin destroyed, and again death would result from infection and loss of fluid.
- (e) The use of body armor has given rise to a rethink on targeting of handguns. The head, upper thighs, armpits and through-and-through shoulder to shoulder shots are the new aim points. In defense the VIP is to be cautioned against waving to the crowds to prevent a missile from bypassing his vest and entering his chest under the arm. Plastic surgeons have been implanting silicon rubber into the breasts of fashion conscious women for many years. The material is suspended from a dacron mesh attached to the chest wall. Kevlar or similar ballistic nylon could be substituted in the future to protect high risk personalities with a square foot of body armor front and rear permanently implanted under the skin. (In males the material need not show any external prominence.)
- (f) Acrylic plastic is readily bought from hobby stores and is poured into molds and a hardener added to create desk blocks and ornaments. After casting an acrylic dagger it can then be heat formed to the contours of the neck within a suit collar. In such a shape it is not then handy as a hideout weapon. By heating the dagger for a few moments it will resume its original shape, as it retains a "memory" of its cast form and will return to it. The dagger will pass magnetometer and even most pat searches and can be sharpened to produce cuts, slashes and stab wounds.
- (g) Karate enthusiasts who can break boards, bricks, and even cement blocks are often surprised when they turn their enthusiasm to the human frame. Bone is approximately only a third the weight of mild steel and yet is half its strength in its capacity to absorb the

shock of a sudden load. Bone is three times stronger than timber. The hardest tissue of the body is the cranial bone that requires a blow of 660 pounds to fracture it. The best a karateka can manage is around 200 pounds. Wet, homogeneous bones such as ribs within the body do not respond to blows as do masonry or wood.

- (h) When using ether (from auto ignition spray) or chloroform on a subject, the attacker should apply the handkerchief until the subject's eyes no longer blink. This is the signal that the subject is unconscious and he will suddenly go limp.
- (i) By pulling down the lower eyelid (like the obscene Italian move) of the subject an isopack can be thrust under the eye to the brain and the wound are covered by skin folds.
- (j) Oddball ammo. Shoot the subject with a misonete from a muzzle loader. (Accidental death.) Cauterize wound entrance.
- (k) Attach a microphone to a command detonated bomb. When you hear the subject's voice you may be sure.
- (l) Fun with x-ray scanners. Outline the form of a pistol or hand grenade with white lead paint upon a sheet of cardboard and place it under the lining of the ultrathin attache cases. Examiners will go crazy trying to find the item concealed within a space so limited. To thwart x-rays, pack item within ball bearings, which scatter x-rays, or embed the item to be disguised within lead such as a candlestick. Charge the inside of your suitcase with radioactive paint, or white lead once again as a masking medium this time. Check results before using operationally.
- (m) Safety razor blades (those with one edge) can be clamped between the teeth and held within the mouth. By releasing pressure on the blade within the teeth the blade can then be pushed forwards with the tongue, simultaneously opening the lips and baring the teeth with the blade now held rigidly by the teeth once more. The technique is to use this in a kissing or embracing situation and to slash either the lips (superior and inferior facial coronary arteries) or the throat (external carotid artery). The blade is sharp enough

to cause a spectacular wound before its effects are noticed. Try to slash at all times along the length of a blood vessel. (Slashed veins would be administered along the arm vessels, not across them, for sure results.) In the throat slash, the subject's arms can be pinned by the embrace.

Kill Without Joy

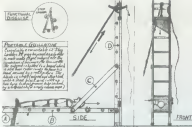


Razor wound which was responsible for death of subject



Only photograph extant of liberator pool in possession of Chinese guards.
World War II photo by Dr. John Brueser

Postcard from the Past
A recently unearthed set of 100 "Postcard" stamps, designed by the artist, is now on display at the National Museum of Art. The stamps, which are made of paper, are the first of their kind to be made in the United States. They are the work of the artist, who has been working on them for many years. The stamps are made of paper and are the first of their kind to be made in the United States. They are the work of the artist, who has been working on them for many years.



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